MONDAY, *August* 7. 1769. [NUMB. 1767.]

The BOSTON Evening-Post.

Containing the freshest & most important Advices, Foreign and Domestick.

JOURNAL of the TIMES.

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1769. *June* 17. AFTER being deprived for almost a year, in perhaps the most troublesome and distressing time we ever saw, of the direction and support of our grand Provincial Council, or General Court: At length the Governor has called one to meet in this town, in which, besides the ships of war in the harbour, there are now three regiments and a train of artillery, the main guard with mounted cannon close to the court house.—It has already been observed in this journal, that upon the landing of the troops, the *chamber* in which the house is held, was for a considerable time changed into *barracks* for lodging the soldiery. The governor has not appeared at all to interest himself for the removing or even *abating* in the smallest circumstance, of what cannot but be regarded as the *grossest* and most *pointed* insult ever offered to a free people and its whole legislature.—The house before they proceeded to the choice of a Speaker, remonstrated upon this head to the governor, justly esteeming it inconsistent with their rights & dignity as a free assembly, to proceed to the elections before them, amidst the noise of drums and fifes; and while they were surrounded with armed men, sent under a pretence indeed of *aiding* the civil authority, but in reality to *enforce* ministerial measures and mandates.—The governor refused to receive their remonstrance, or to consider them as an house till they had chosen a Speaker: They protested against the grievance of the military power placed so near them, and then unanimously elected the Speaker and Clerk of the former house, and renewed the remonstrance to the Governor.—He replied, that he had *no authority* over the military; and every circumstance complained of remained the same.—It is generally supposed, that according to charter, the election of counsellors can be made upon no other day than the *last Wednesday* in May. From *necessity* therefore the house, after a *second protest*, proceeded with the council to the election of counsellors.—The electors were so firm in the principles of former assemblies, that the *crown officers*, about which so much has been said, were not *chosen*, while those whom the governor had negativ'd last year were re-elected; they indeed considered it as a point of no small importance that their choice should be *free* and not *dictated* by any governor—and that the *legislative* and *executive* departments in government, should be kept as *separate* as may be. Out of *twenty-eight* duly chosen, and presented to the governor, he was pleased to negative *eleven*.(a) Thus that important department of government is *weakened*, and we have a just specimen of G. B's. *prudence* and *disposition* to compose the public troubles. He has in a great measure *created* these troubles, and he preserves an uniformy of character, in exerting himself to *continue* and *increase* them.—No one denies his constitutional right to negative counsellors; but still he is accountable to his royal master and the public, for the *manner* & *ends* of exercising this right. When the first began to negative, he suffered it to be known and understood as a mark of resentment towards the electors for omitting to choose the *Lt. Gov-r, Secretary*, and *Judges*; and that he would continue to negative such as should be chosen in their room. This the assembly in general has justly deemed the most *open* and *violent attack* upon the *freedom of their election*, ever made by any governor, and to fall little short of a *claim* to nominate the persons to be chosen: They have therefore adhered from year to year with a noble firmness to their *own right*, and maintained their freedom, for which they have the thanks and applause of their country. The governor has seen fit to be as constant to his own *rash* and *arbitrary* resolution. With the same spirit he has continued to act respecting the troops. The house have made a solemn pause, and refused for more than a fortnight to enter upon public business, while surrounded with *arms* and *cannon* pointed close to the door of the house in which they sat; every one knows that if he has not authority to *command* their destination, his influence, had he chose to employ it, would easily have *removed* the most disagreeable and *irritating* circumstances of their situation: Tho' the house had decently remonstrated to him upon this point as the head of the civil department, this in his opinion was not sufficient; he waited to be asked to become a kind of *intercessor* for the house with the General. They deemed this below their dignity.—They *claimed* & would not *implore* of a military officer, especially thro' such a mediator, what they esteemed the *right of the legislative*; and because they would not descend to this humiliating circumstance, he shewed how little concern'd he was for the *honor* and *claim* of the *civil department*, of which he himself was the head, by making it give way to the *military*, and adjourning the court to Cambridge!—the very night after the adjournment, the cannon were remov'd from before the court-house, as tho' it had been design'd that this circumstance should not appear to be done from any regard to the assembly.—Who can forbear to admire the wisdom and justice of administration, in esteeming such a man the most proper to manage the King's affairs in a great and important colony, and in *rewarding* his services, that have so much contributed to bring Britain and America into their present *happy* situation.

June 18. On the 5th instant, the happy anniversary of the birth of our most gracious Sovereign, was celebrated by the honorable house of representatives of this province; they chose to meet in their own room on the evening of said day, rather than at the council-chamber; that the presence of our g——*——r might not throw a gloom unbecoming the occasion. A number of his Majesty's council and the clergy of the province, together with many of the principal merchants and gentlemen of the town, were present by invitation, and the following toasts were drank.—The KING, QUEEN & ROYAL FAMILY.—North America.—The Restoration of Harmony between Great Britain and the Colonies. Prosperity & Perpetuity to the British Empire in all Parts of the world.—The Marquis of Rockingham, and the glorious Administration of 1766.(b) Duke of Richmond.—Lord Chatham.—Lord Cambden.—General Conway.—Lord Shelburne.—Lord Dartmouth.—The late Governor Pownal.—Col. Barre—Mr. Burke.—Dr. Lucas.—Paschal Paoli, & his brave Corsicans.—The Cantons of Switzerland.—The King of Prussia.—The King of Sardinia.—The distressed Poles.—Their High Mightinesses the States General of the Seven United Provinces.—The Farmer of Pensylvania, and all American Patriots.—The Republick of Letters.—Liberty without Licentiousness to all Mankind.——

June 19. On Tuesday his Excellency Governor Wentworth, with several of the council of that province included in the commission for the trial of Piracies, Felonies, &c. on the high seas, arrived in town.—The next day the court was opened according to adjournment, for the trial of the persons charged with the murder of Lieut. Panton, of his Majesty's ship Rose.(c) The plea against the jurisdiction of the court was not admitted, and the court proceeded to the examination of witnesses, &c. The trial did not end until the Saturday following, when a decree was given in, *Justifiable Homicide*, and the prisoners set at liberty. The *noble president* of the court, *Sir Francis Bernard*, during the course of this lengthy trial gave so many proofs of his impartiality, tenderness and ability, as a judge, as were truly *admirable*.

June 20. By Capt. Hall, lately arrived, we have it from the best authority, that about the 10th of April positive orders were issued from Lord Hillsborough's office, for requiring Governor Bernard, immediately to repair to London; and from the same authority we are told, he will never return to this government. Those few among us who are of G. B's cabal, would be inconsolable for the loss they pretend the province must sustain by the recall of a Governor, in their opinion so well disposed & adapted to allay heats, compose differences, and to promote the real interest of both countries; had they not been flattered into the belief that it was wholly owing to an apprehension, that his presence was absolutely necessary at the court of Great-Britain for a few months at least, not only to report to administration the true state of affairs, but to *advise* and *assist* a young American S——y in the *disposal* of offices, and a wise and popular discharge of the duties of his important station.—However, we as well as the generality of people account for the recal of this *infatuated* & *infatuating* man in a very different manner. It is known that the M——y are now plunged, and that the untoward & embarrassed situation of things with respect to the colonies & themselves are chiefly owing to his machinations——It appears to be chiefly upon his representations relative to the temper and conduct of this people, that the M——y have grounded their late unhappy measures respecting the colonies: They now seem to be sensible of their mistakes, and greatly suspicious of G. B. having deceived and abused *them*, as well as the *province*; we therefore think it to be as probable as it is a rational conjecture, that his appearance at St. James's is required, in order to his supporting the truth of what he has written and alledged against this government; or in case of failure, to receive from his abused Sovereign, the just rewards of all his *evil devises* against as *loyal* and *constitutionally obedient* a people as can be found in any part of his wide extended dominions.

June 21. Upon the receipt of the last mail from New-York, we had the pleasure to hear that the town would very soon be cleared of the troops now quartered among us?(d) General Gage having received orders by the packet for the removal of the 64th and 65th regiment, with the train of artillery to Halifax; the 29th regiment to the Castle, and the 14th regiment to New-York. But we have the mortification to be told, that G. B. and the C——m——rs pretending a fear of their lives if the troops should be removed from the town, notwithstanding several of them have their seats in the country which they daily visit without the least insult or molestation being given them, have applied to General Gage for the continuance of the latter regiment: It is also rumoured, that the C——m——rs in order to countenance the G——*——r for having advised General Mackay to stop this regiment for the present, have prefered a petition to G——r B——d, signed by themselves & about forty of their creatures and dependents, praying that he would use his influence with the commanding officer, that the said regiment may be suffered to remain in town for the protection of their persons and properties from the rage and violence of the inhabitants.—From the past conduct of G. B. and the cabal it is not unlikely that they have taken this step, as nothing seems to afford them a greater pleasure than an opportunity for doing that which has a tendency to provoke and irritate the people, if haply they may be thereby bestrayed into a behaviour which shall injure their characters with the King and his ministers.

June 22. Last evening at half after 11 o'clock, the watchmen of the town hearing a disturbance in the street went out to know the cause, when they found two serjeants of the 29th regiment quarrelling with some of the town's people; upon asking the cause of the disturbance, they were answered with drawn bayonets, and threatened that unless they immediately retired, they should be sent to H—ll. However the watchmen were not to be intimidated with high words, and a number of the inhabitants appearing, the soldiers were obliged to decamp, under the shelter of a certain retailer of spirituous liquors, who pretended to be an officer.

June 23. A sloop arrived here from New-York, and brought 95 soldiers who belonged to one of the regiments which is to return home. These recruits are far from being sufficient to fill up the vacancies made in the several regiments quartered among us by dissertions; which notwithstanding the utmost care and vigilance of the officers, have been so numerous as fully to evince the impolicy of their having been quartered in this town, had no other inconveniences arisen therefrom.

June 24. It is to be hoped that the shocking fate(c) which the Lieutenant of the Rose lately met with on board a merchant ship, and the actions now commenced against several who acted under, or were concern'd with him in an attempt as illegal as it was rash and injurious, will be a sufficient caution to the commanders of our guarda-costas, and the little marine custom-house officers, which like insects have lately swarmed from the C——m——rs, not to exert a power in the impressing of seamen or searching of vessels, which the laws have never given them.

June 25. On wednesday last the 65th regiment began to embark from Castle-Island, on board the Rippon and Rose men of war, and yesterday they sailed for Halifax.—It is the wish of this people, that the troops which still remain may soon be more usefully employed, and in places where they may be made, consistent with the honor and interest of the townsmen, more welcome than at present they can be in the town of Boston.

Continued [*To be continued.*] *Page 627*

To be Sold at the *Heart* & *Crown* in Cornhill,

The Manual Exercise

As ordered by his MAJESTY in 1764,
Together with
PLANS and EXPLANATIONS
Of the Method generally practis'd at
REVIEWS and FIELD-DAYS, &c.

☞ All Persons indebted for this Paper, whose Accounts have been above 12 Months standing, are requested to make immediate Payment.

(a) vid. Arrival of Troops &c. pa. 263.

‖ Governor Barnards † Lieutenant Governor * Governor — Secretary ¶ Ministry ‡ Commissioners

§ Page 323—327 (a) vide the whole transactions page 527. (b) 545 (c) vide Page 486 (d) vid. Charter pa. 1077 (e) Who got the Stamp Act Repealed (f) vid. Letters pa. 181. Vol. I. (g) vide the whole affair pa. 486.) vid pa. 551

Meſſrs FLEETS.

THE obligations under which each individual lies to the community which has protected his perſon and property from his early infancy is only conceivable in ſome meaſure by thoſe unhappy mortals who have lived in the neighbourhood of plundering Arabs or murdering Indians. From a true ſenſe of theſe obligations and the abſolute neceſſity of acting in conſtant conformity to them, it is that we derive all our ſecurity. Let this once become a matter of indifference with any conſiderable number of the people and we ſhall ſoon have Sylla and Cæſars enough. A modern author of no mean repute obſerves, 'The virtues and vices of a people, at the time when any revolution happens in their government, are the meaſure of the liberty or ſlavery of which they ought to expect. An heroic love for the public good, and a profound reverence for the laws, a contempt of riches, and a noble haughtineſs of ſoul, are the only foundation of a free government; and on the contrary, indifference for the public good, a ſervile dread of the laws, & ſordid grovelling ſentiments are, as it were, ſo many chains to fetter a people in ſlavery.' If this be juſt ſentiment, I would aſk, whether this heroic love for the public good, this profound reverence for the laws (agreements of the community) and noble haughtineſs of ſoul are compatible with a tame ſubmiſſion to the daring inſults of a few worthleſs individuals, who in defiance to every tie of duty, to every conſideration of humanity, even to their own and poſterity's preſervation, will openly declare, that they will ſell them by millions, like ſheep to the ſhambles, for the ſmalleſt gratifications to their avarice, or a more criminal paſſion of revenge, for returns of the moſt impudent abuſe laviſhed on the country for years, unprovoked, and hitherto hardly noticed?——Were the inhabitants of this city as ſtoical as Diogenes pretended to be, I ſhould think common prudence would dictate ſome diſcountenance of ſuch a high-handed outrage, ſuch an open declaration of the blackeſt treachery! It will ever be true that he who does not forbid, encourages. All perſons concerned in murder are principals—parricide is the worſt of murders—to be barely conſenting (non-reſiſting) to the ruin of our country is parricide—from the very imputation of which horrid villainy, good God deliver me! The whole commercial world knows by this time our city is beſieged; all agree we have but one means of ſafety, but who could believe that we have Mentors among ourſelves, perſons on whom the community had laviſhed honors and favors, who for any conſideration could defeat that laſt reſort of a nearly deſperate people? And can any preſume that a people retaining the leaſt ſenſe of the duty they owe to themſelves their country and poſterity will ſuffer ſuch hardened, ſuch audacious criminals to brave them to their faces and endeavor to draw their very children and ſervants into their party to bereave them of what is dearer than life, and entail on wretched poſterity a worſe lot than rack or gibbet, haggard ſlavery? Hoping that before the return of another Monday thoſe perſons who have ſuffered the worſt of paſſions ſo ſhamefully to pervert their reaſon, may come to a better conſideration of the evil of their way, I forbear for the preſent, and wiſh there may never again on this topic be occaſion for the pen of

LEONIDES.

Boſton, Aug. 3. 1769.

Charleſtown, South-Carolina, July 20.

The following ſubſcription is now ſigning by moſt of the Inhabitants in Town and Country.

WE the ſubſcribers, merchants, planters & other inhabitants of South-Carolina, *feeling ourſelves burthened and ſenſibly affected by many impoſitions of taxes by late Act of Parliament, for the purpoſe of raiſing a Revenue in* America; *and finding it neceſſary for our future ſupport to adopt every plan of* OECONOMY *that can be admitted among us, DO therefore hereby ſolemnly promiſe and engage, to and with each other, that we will faithfully keep and obſerve the following RESOLUTIONS.*

I. That from and after this day, we will not import into this province any European or Eaſt-India Goods, on our own account or on commiſſions (but ſuch as are already ordered and cannot be countermanded) either from Great-Britain, Holland, or any other place whatſoever, until the firſt day of January 1771, unleſs the Revenue Acts above complained of ſhould be ſooner repealed, excepting only the following articles, viz.

Negro-Cloth, commonly called white & colour'd Plains, not exceeding 1s. 6d. ſterl. per yard—*ſtriped Duffill Blankets—Oſnabrugs—coarſe white Linens*, not exceeding 1s. 6d. ſterl. per yard—*Canvas—Bolting Cloths—Drugs and Family Medicines—Plantation and Workmens Tools—Nails—Wire-Cards—Fire-Arms—Bar-Steel—Gun-Powder—Shot—Lead—Flints—Salt—Coals—Salt-Petre—Mill and Grind-Stones.*

II. That we will *immediately* countermand all orders for European and Eaſt-India Goods not executed, provided the ſaid Acts ſhould not be repealed, excepting the articles before enumerated.

III. That we will not purchaſe from any maſters of veſſels, tranſient perſons or non-ſubſcribers, any kind of European or Eaſt-India Goods, excepting *Coals* and *Salt*, for the time above-limited.

IV. That we will ſell and diſpoſe of the Goods we have on hand or that may arrive in conſequence of former orders, at the *ſame rates* as heretofore.

V. That from and after the 1ſt day of January, 1770, to the 1ſt day of January, 1771, we will not import, buy, or ſell, any *Negroes* that ſhall be brought into this province from *Africa*; nor, after the 1ſt day of October next, any *Negroes* that ſhall be imported from the Weſt India Iſlands, or any other place, unleſs the ſaid Acts ſhould be ſooner repealed.

VI. That if any Goods or Negroes ſhall be conſigned or ſent to us, contrary to our Agreement in this Subſcription, ſuch Goods or Negroes ſhall be *ſtored* or *reſhipped* from this Province.

VII. That as *Wines* are ſubject to a heavy Duty, we agree, not to import any on our account or on commiſſion, or purchaſe from any Maſter of Veſſel, tranſient Perſon, or Non-Subſcriber from the 1ſt day of January, 1770, to the 1ſt day of January, 1771.

VIII. Laſtly, That every Subſcriber to theſe *Reſolutions*, who ſhall not, ſtrictly and literally, adhere to the ſame, according to the true intent and meaning thereof, will deſerve to be treated with the utmoſt contempt.

Given under our Hands this 7th Day of July, 1769.

We hear that his Excellency Lord Charles Greville Montague, our Governor, will embark for England on Tueſday next, when the government will a 4th time devolve to the Hon. Wm. Bull, Eſq; Lt. Gov.

Sir John Colleton, Bart. will embark for England about the ſame time, when there will be only five Members of the Council left in the province.

We are informed that the Houſe have unanimouſly reſolved to diſagree to the petition propoſed by their agents; and have ordered that Mr. Pitt's ſtatue, now cutting by Mr. Wilton of London, be ſent out as ſoon as finiſhed.

From different parts of the country we learn, that the ſubſcription papers for *promoting Oeconomy and American Manufactures*, &c. are filling faſt.

We are aſſured of it as a fact, that after the 28th inſtant, a Society will be formed, which will give premiums and other encouragement to thoſe who ſhall raiſe the moſt *Sheep, Cotton, Silk* and *Flax*, manufacture the *moſt* in quantity and *beſt* in quality of coarſe and fine *Linens, Cloths, Paper, Stockings*, &c. &c. &c. in this province.

Upon examining the imports of Negroes, from the year 1756 to 1766, it appears, that 23,743 were brought into this province in that period, the medium of which is 2374 a year!——

The General Aſſembly is now ſitting here.

New-York, July 31.

At the ſupreme court held here laſt week, one John Jubeart was tried for uttering counterfeit Dollars, found guilty, and ſentenced to be hanged on the 23d of Auguſt next.—And one Hemeſey was alſo tried for robbing St. Paul's church, and is ſentenced to be hanged the ſame day.

NEW-HAVEN, July 28. 1769.

A Copy of the Articles of Agreement ſubſcribed by the Merchants & Traders in New Haven, *is as follows,*

WHEREAS the Merchants in Boſton, New York, and other trading Towns in ſome of the neighbouring colonies have entered into agreement to reſtrict their importation of Goods from Great-Britain, until the Act of Parliament laying duties on Paper, Glaſs, &c. ſhall be repealed. And the Merchants in New-York, having ſent us a Copy of their Agreement for our concurrence.

We, being animated with the ſame ſpirit of Liberty, and thinking it our duty to exert ourſelves by all lawful means to maintain our juſt rights and privileges, which we claim under our moſt excellent conſtitution as *Engliſhmen*, eſpecially that important *one* not to be Taxed, but by our conſent, or that of our repreſentatives. We, the Subſcribers, do agree to, and with each other,

1. That during the continuance of ſaid Act, we will not ſend for, from Great-Britain, either upon our own account, or on commiſſion, any Goods, except the articles of Coals, Salt, Drugs, Sail-Cloth, Wooll Cards, Card Wire, Grindſtones, Chalk, Lead, Tin, Sheet Copper, German Steel, Corn Fans, and ſuch other articles as a majority of the Subſcribers of this agreement may hereafter judge, and declare by writing under their hands to be neceſſary.

2. That we will not purchaſe, or receive to ſell on our own account, or on commiſſion, from any perſon in this, or any of the other colonies, or any perſon whatever, any goods that we know or ſuſpect to have been imported contrary to the true intent and meaning of this agreement, or the agreements entered into by the merchants in Boſton, and New-York; nor purchaſe any kind of mercandize of ſuch perſons as are known to import goods contrary to ſaid Agreement, until ſaid Act of Parliament be repealed.

3. We agree, that if any goods ſhall be conſigned or ſent us, contrary to our agreement in this ſubſcription, ſuch goods ſhall be returned or kept in ſtore undiſpoſed of, till the act aforeſaid be repealed.

4. We will not make the price of the goods we have on hand above the rates we have heretofore ſold them at, in conſequence of the ſcarcity that may be occaſioned by non-importation.

Laſtly, We agree, that if any perſon or perſons, Subſcribers hereto, ſhall take any advantage, by importing any kind of goods that are herein reſtricted, directly or indirectly, contrary to the true intent and meaning of this agreement, ſuch perſon or perſons ſhall by us be deemed enemies to their Country.

BOSTON, *Auguſt* 7, 1769.

Extract of a Letter from London, *May* 22. 1769.

"The ſeſſion of parliament is now brought to a concluſion, without repealing the act upon complain of, which I am heartily ſorry for. I am ſorry for it on many accounts; beſides I think that the repeal would have been granted with a much better grace this year than in next, or any ſubſequent ſeſſion.—However, you will have heard by the ſame packet that brings you the King's ſpeech, which appears to ſpeak a different language, that if the behavior of the colonies does not prevent it, the repeal will certainly take place next ſeſſion; and I firmly believe it will.—Of courſe all this miſunderſtanding between us will, I hope, be at an end. I know ſome people here, think you ought by no means to place any confidence in the vague promiſes of a miniſtry, ſo ſeemingly contrary to the ſentiments delivered by the King. But I am of a quite different opinion, and time only can ſhew, who is in the right.

"As for Wilkes, who ſeems only to have been made a tool of, he is like now to ſink into oblivion, and to be left in the lurch by his pretended abettors, unleſs ſome ſtrange unlooked for accident, ſhould once more call him into notice. G. Granville made a long ſpeech in his favor the laſt day of the ſeſſion, to the aſtoniſhment of every body that heard him, and which hath loſt him the few friends his former unworthy conduct had left him; ſo that I ſee not the leaſt ſign of a change in the miniſtry. On the contrary the Duke of Grafton appears to be ſtronger every day, and will receive no contemptible addition of power from his alliance with the Duke of Bedford, whoſe neice he is to marry in a few days. Hawke and Granby, two popular men, preſide over the navy and army, and the other departments of adminiſtration are moſtly filled with men, equal to any that are now out of place, and who rank themſelves among the patriots of the preſent day.

"From the Eaſt Indies we have late accounts, that a war is kindling there; which, whatever be its final determination, will certainly be attended with an enormous expence to the company, which has already make their ſtock ſink a little. Ruſſia, Turkey, and Poland, are now in arms; the laſt, in particular, is in the ſaddeſt ſituation that can be well imagined. How ſoon the flames of war may ſpread farther, it is not eaſy to ſay. Our beſt ſecurity lies in our ſituation of an iſland, in our ſuperior naval force; and above all, in the debility and poverty of our neighbours the French, whoſe finances are in a much worſe condition than our own, enormous as our national debt is now become. Lord Chatham, is, I am lately informed, in ſuch a ſtate of health, as leaves no room to expect he will ever intermeddle in public affairs. Mr. Wedderburn has figured away of late as a flaming patriot, and hath in the heat of his zeal, thrown up his ſeat in parliament, which he had accepted of Sir Lawrence Dundaſs, on condition of his ſupporting the adminiſtration. He thought fit ſome time ſince to attach himſelf to George Grenville, and hopes not only to be brought in again, before the parliament re-aſſembles, through his and Lord Temple's intereſt, but to be raiſed to the higheſt ſtations of the law, when then got into power."

Extract of another Letter from London.

"I ſee very clearly, that our American diſputes are growing more and more ſerious every day, and dread the conſequences during the ſummer. Even the moſt moderate of the colonies have already reſolved to import no Britiſh goods, till this late act is repealed. Before another ſeſſion of parliament, this will have done irremediable miſchief, and will divert the trade from its natural channel, which can never be again wholly recovered.—This is no idle or ill grounded fear, but demonſtration itſelf. The effect this will have upon the manufactures all over the kingdom, and upon thoſe whoſe very being depends upon the continuance of our exports to the colonies, is dreadful to think of.——But what adds much to my fear on this occaſion is, that this real grievance will be unavoidably blended with the complaints of the bill of rights gentlemen, and will altogether create ſuch an univerſal ferment & diſſatisfaction, as will not only overturn the miniſtry for the time being, but greatly endanger the government and conſtitution itſelf. I muſt repeat it, this is no ill-grounded apprehenſion."

The Public are hereby informed,

That no Perſon has the Small-Pox in Town, or the Symptoms of the Diſtemper, excepting thoſe who are in the Hoſpital at *New Boſton*, all of whom are in a fair Way of Recovery.---On Friday laſt a Child near *Griffin*'s Wharf, and the Day following, a Woman at the Weſterly Part of *Boſton*, had the Eruptions of the Small-Pox, and were both immediately removed to the Hoſpital.

By Order of the Selectmen,

WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

Boſton, Auguſt 7th, 1769.

A good Price in ready Money

will be given for a ſprightly Negro Boy, about 18 to 25 Years of Age, that underſtands Cooking and other Houſe Buſineſs, of a good Character & Temper. If any ſuch that can be recommended, that lives out of this Town, may hear of a Purchaſer by enquiring of the Printers.

‖ This piece reſers to those Men, who broke their Agreement for Non Importation of Goods &
to those who would not subscribe. & Referring chiefly to y^e Glass Act vid pa. 735. Vol. I

BOSTON, *August 7. 1769.*

On Monday last His Excellency Governor BERNARD left his Seat at Roxbury and went to Caſtle William. The next Morning about Nine o'Clock he embarked on board His Majeſty's Ship Rippon, then lying in King-Road. The Wind being fair the Ship came the ſail, but ſoon after the Wind ſhifting to the Eaſt, ſhe anchored again a Mile or two below her former Moorings, where ſhe lay till Friday Morning, when ſhe came to ſail again and went out with a fair Wind. His Excellency was ſaluted with 15 Guns on leaving the Caſtle, and with the like Number on his Arrival on board the Rippon. ¶ Mr. *Thomas Bernard*, his Excellency's third Son accompanies him. There went Paſſengers in the ſame Ship, Col. *Hoar*, formerly in the Provincial Service, Captain *Murray*, of the 14th Regiment, Enſign *Bertrand*, of the 29th, Lieut. *Armſtrong* and Enſign *Burton*, of the 64th Regiment.

His Excellency upon his embarking, having delivered the Province-Seal to the Lieutenant Governor, Wedneſday laſt His Honor in Council took the Oaths appointed by Acts of Parliament in order to take upon him the Adminiſtration of the Province.

At a General Council held at the Council Chamber on Thurſday laſt, his Honor the Lieutenant Governor was pleaſed to nominate,

Foſter Hutchinſon, Eſq; to be Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Suffolk.

Moſes Pearſon, Eſq; to be a Juſtice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Cumberland.

To which Nominations his Majeſty's Council did adviſe and conſent.

By Capt. Cummings, who arrived here laſt Week from Falmouth, which Place he left the 15th of June we learn that the Packet for New York ſailed from thence three Days before him.

We hear from Newport, that laſt Saturday ſe'nnight the Remains of the Sloop Liberty was drifted aſhore on Goat Iſland, very near the Place where the Pirates were buried; where ſhe was afterwards ſet on Fire and totally conſumed.

Monday laſt in the Forenoon we had over this Town and Charleſtown, exceeding hard Thunder with very ſharp Lightning: The Lightning ſtruck three Houſes in Charleſtown, but the Damage done them was not very great: The Effects at one of the Places, viz. at the Houſe of Richard Cary, Eſq; is ſomewhat extraordinary; it is ſaid the Lightning came down the Kitchen Chimney, ſtruck a Negro Woman from the Hearth to ſome diſtance on the Floor, but ſhe ſoon recovered: The Lightning divided and took different Courſes through ſeveral Rooms; and as its thought, diſcharged itſelf out of one of the Chamber Windows.

The Lightning ſtruck the Kitchen Chimney of the Houſe of Capt. Job Prince at the Weſt Part of this Town, it came down as far as the Croſs-Bar, & there exploded itſelf at the Sides of the Chimney, a Negro Woman was ſtruck down and remained ſenſeleſs for half an Hour, but recovered again.

Two Veſſels at Hancock's Wharf were ſtruck with the Lightining, and each of them had a Maſt ſo ſplit that they were obliged to be taken out. Three Men at Work in the Hold of one of the Veſſels were ſo ſtunned that it was a conſiderable Time before they recovered.

Tueſday Afternoon a ſad Accident happened near the Town-Dock, a Negro Lad having loaded a Piſtol with Powder, & in putting too large a Charge was afraid to fire it, a Sailor took it out of his Hand, and diſcharged the ſame; the Negro then loaded the Piſtol again, but before he took the Rammer out of the Barrel, a Soldier ſlipped the Piſtol out of his Hand and fired it off, and the Rammer went into the Belly of a young Lad that was paſſing, which put an End to his Life the Day following about two o'Clock. The Lad was between 13 and 14 Years of Age, named Seth Billings, belonged to Milton or Stoughton, and was an Apprentice to Mr. Joſeph Billings in this Town. The Jury of Inqueſt bro't in their Verdict, *Accidental Death*.

We hear from the Magdalene Iſlands, in the Gulph of St. Lawrence, that on the 15th of May laſt died there Mr. *James Thompſon*, late of this Town, Merchant.

Laſt Thurſday Night died at his Seat at Bruſh-Hill in Milton, Mr. *James Smith*, late of this Town, Sugar Boiler, in the 81ſt Year of his Age.—His Funeral, we hear, is to be attended from the Houſe of James Murray, Eſq; in Queen-ſtreet, this Afternoon preciſely at Five o'Clock.

The next Morning died here, aged 69, Mr. *William Torrey*, Baker, and one of the Aſſeſſors of this Town. —He is to be interr'd this Afternoon at 5 o'Clock.

The ſame Morning died Mr. *William Edes*, a noted Lemmon Trader and Grocer in this Town. We hear his Remains are to be interr'd this Afternoon.

The ſame Day died very ſuddenly, in the 24th Year of his Age, Mr. —— *Holyoke*, of this Town, Baker.

On Saturday Evening died Capt. *James Forbes*, in the 70th Year of his Age. His Funeral is to be attended To-Morrow Afternoon, from the Houſe of Doctor Greenleaf in Cornhill.

The ſame Night died Mrs. *Fairfield*, Conſort of Mr. *William Fairfield*, one of the Aſſeſſors of this Town.

Alſo the ſame Night died Mrs. *Hall*, Wife of Capt. *James Hall*, of this Town.

Deſtiny, July 26. 1769. — At the full Age of Man — exchang'd this Life for a better; that truly honeſt and worthy Man, CHARLES HARRISON, Eſq; —A Gentleman well known and well reſpected in both Englands and elſewhere—A firm and ſteady Friend to his bleeding Country, for whoſe Rights and Privileges he was very anxiouſly concerned—He had a firm, ſound and penetrating Mind—well underſtood Men & Things—His Words were ever the Index of his Heart—He aim'd to be Generous and Benevolent rather than to appear ſo—and Oſtentation was his averſion—He was moſt compaſſionate & felt for, as well as relieved, the diſtreſſed.—

"An honeſt Man the nobleſt Work of God."

He left a plentiful Eſtate, and after ſundry generous public and other Benefactions and Donations, beqeathed the Reſidue to his amiable, ſorrowful and very diſconſolate Widow, whoſe Welfare after his Deceaſe, he was wont to make frequent mention of with that Tenderneſs & Sincerity ſo peculiar to him.

We hear that the Collector's Boat at New London was lately burnt, and one W—lſ—n, an Informer, pretty roughly handled by the Populace there.

Burials and *Baptiſms* in the Town of *BOSTON*, In the Month of *July* paſt.

Buried, 51 Whites. 2 Blacks. *Baptiſed* 44.

The Merchants Meeting ſtands adjourned to Four o'Clock THIS AFTERNOON, at *Faneuil*-Hall, when it is deſired there may be a general Attendance, as Matters of great Importance now depending will be finally determined and the Proceedings of ſaid Meeting will be publiſhed in the next Paper.

For LONDON.

The SHIP BOSCAWEN,
Captain *Jacobſon*.

Will ſail with the utmoſt Expedition Freighters or Paſſengers may agree with Capt. *Jacobſon* on board his Ship at *John Rowe's* Wharf—or with *John Rowe* at his Store. *Auguſt 7. 1769.*

[By particular Deſire.]

This preſent *Monday*, Auguſt 7, 1769.
And on *Wedneſday* and *Friday* next,
Mr. DOUGLASS will deliver a Moral, Satirical, and Entertaining Lecture on

HEADS,

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

To conclude with the Head of a Learned Critic, or Book-Worm.

To begin preciſely at Eight o'Clock.

Tickets for Admiſſion may be had at the Bunch of Grapes in King-ſtreet, and at *Green & Ruſſell's* in Queen-Street at HALF a DOLLAR each.

On WEDNESDAY next,
At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Auction Room in Queen-ſtreet,

Tobine Mantuas, figur'd Grogram,

Mancheſter Cotton Checks, 3-4th and 7 8th Iriſh Linnens, very fine yard wide ditto, white Jeans, Ladies Fans neatly mounted, a large Quantity of Jewelry, Boxes of Pipes, Snuff, &c. &c. &c. &c.

J. RUSSELL, *Auctioneer*.

WEDNESDAY next, Ten o'Clock in the Morning.

To be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Bunch of Grapes *Tavern in King-ſtreet,*
TO-MORROW the 8th of *Auguſt*,
4 Pipes, 4 half Pipes & 16 Quarter Caſks of choice New-York Madeira WINES, New York Guage; alſo 6 Bags of ungin'd Cotton Wool.

☞ Sale to begin at Twelve o'Clock.

Choice *Connecticut* PORK, and Pork pack'd in this Town, to be Sold by HENRY LLOYD, at Warehouſe No. 5. on Long Wharf.

WANTED,

Six or Eight couple of WOOD-DUCKS, Two or three Couple of WILD GEESE, and a Dozen of YELLOW BIRDS.—Whoever will bring the whole or a part of the above to the Printers within 8 or 10 Days at fartheſt, will be handſomely paid for their Trouble.

TO BE SOLD,

At the Store lately improved by Mr. *Thomas Gray*, a few Doors below Mr. *Nathaniel Loring's* Warehouſe, oppoſite the Eaſt End of Faneuil-Hall Market, leading down to Mr. *Nathan Spear's* Wharf,

Shalloons, Tammys, Half Thicks,

German Serges, Frizes, Beaver Coating, Plains, Broad Cloths, 8 qr, 9 qr. 10 qr. Blankets, Rugs, Engliſh & Ruſſia Duck, Ticklinburgs, Buntin, Sieve Bottoms, Mens & Boys Hatts, Bohea Tea, Pepper, Poland and common Starch, Engliſh Sole Leather, Role Brimſtone, Apothecary's Vialls, Crates of Earthen Ware, Cod & Mackrel Lines, Houſline & Marline, Seine, whipping & ſewing Twine, Time Glaſſes of all ſorts, Newcaſtle Coals, Whiting, Yams, Junk, Cordage, new and ſecondhand Cables, Anchors, Ships Iron Hearths, Bar Iron, alſo a ſmall Quantity of Bever.——For further Particulars enquire of PETER HUGHES, at the ſaid Store.

Province of MASSACHUSETS-BAY.

To the Honorable SAMUEL WATTS, Eſq; one of his Majeſty's Juſtices of the Peace through the Province of *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*.

WE the Subſcribers, the major part of the Proprietors of a Townſhip formerly granted by the Great and General Court of the Province aforeſaid, to *Jonathan Powers*, and others, lying back of *North Yarmouth*, in the County of *Cumberland*, commonly called *New-Boſton*, deſire you would be pleaſed to iſſue your Warrant directed to ſome ſuitable Perſon to call a Meeting of the Proprietors of the ſame Townſhip, ſo ſoon as may be to tranſact the following things, viz.

1. To chooſe a Moderator.
2. To chooſe a Clerk.
3. To chooſe a Collector and Treaſurer.
4. To eſtabliſh and confirm (if they ſee cauſe) all or any Diviſions of Lands heretofore ſurveyed and laid out in ſaid Townſhip, & to determine upon what Lots in the firſt and ſecond or other Diviſions ſhall be held and poſſeſſed by each of the preſent Proprietors, the Records of the drawing the ſame being loſt or deſtroyed.
5. To grant and raiſe all ſuch Sum and Sums of Money as may be thought neceſſary to diſcharge the Debts of the Propriety, and to promote the Settlement of the Townſhip, and to levy a Tax upon each Right to defrey the ſame.
6. To confirm all or any Grants of Lands heretofore made by the Proprietors to any Perſon or Perſons, or to grant a new any Tract or Tracts of Lands to ſatisfy ſuch Grants.
7. To eſtabliſh and confirm all Sales of Land belonging to ſuch of the Proprietors who were delinquent in paying their Taxes heretofore made by the ſeveral Committees of the Proprietors to any and every Perſon and Perſons ſo far as can be collected from Minutes now in the Hands of the Clerk, or the ſeveral Committees, or from Deeds to ſuch Perſons.
8. To determine whether any and what Tax ſhall be laid on ſuch Proprietors who have neglected to procure Settlers to go upon the Lands and bring forward the Settlement thereof.
9. Whereas the Clerk has collected from Minutes on Pieces of Paper & his Memory, the Tranſactions of the Proprietors at ſeveral of their Meetings, and has now entered the ſame regularly in a Book; to determine whether they will eſtabliſh and confirm the ſame as the Records of the Propriety, the Book containing a Regiſtry of the Proceedings of the Proprietors and their Committees, at their ſeveral Meetings, being conſumed by Fire or loſt and deſtroyed.
10. To determine what allowances, either in Land or Money, ſhall be ſeverally made to their former or preſent Treaſurer, Clerk and Committees, for their paſt Services, and to grant ſuch Sum & Sums of Money, or ſuch Tract or Tracts of Land to ſatisfy the ſame as ſhall be thought proper.
11. To chooſe a Committee to manage the Prudentials of ſaid Townſhip.
12. To determine upon a Method for calling Proprietors Meetings for the future, as they ſhall judge moſt convenient.

And you will oblige your moſt humble Servants,

JOSHUA HENSHAW,
JER. GREEN,
EZEK. GOLDTHWAIT.
JOHN RUDDOCK,
WILLIAM STORY,
THOMAS GRAY,
JOS. CALEF.

Province of Maſſachuſetts-Bay,

SEAL. To JOSHUA HENSHAW, Eſq; a Subſcriber of the above Petition, and one of the principal Proprietors of the Lands therein-mentioned, Greeting.

IN Compliance with the foregoing Requeſt, you are in his Majeſty's Name hereby required to notify and warn the Proprietors of ſaid Lands in Time and Manner as the Law directs, to meet at the Britiſh Coffee-Houſe in Boſton, *on Thurſday the Twenty-firſt Day of* September *next, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, for the ſeveral Purpoſes in the ſaid Petition mentioned. Given under my Hand & Seal this 15th Day of* July, *in the ninth Year of his Majeſty's Reign, Anno Domini*, 1769.

SAM. WATTS, Juſtice of the Peace throughout the Province.

IN Purſuance of the above Warrant, the Proprietors of the Lands mentioned in the foregoing Petition are hereby notified and warned to meet at the Time and Place above-mentioned, to tranſact the Buſineſs mentioned in ſaid Petition and Warrant.

Boſton, July 17. 1769. JOSHUA HENSHAW.

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE,

A Handſome Dwelling-Houſe,

Pot-Houſe, and Bake-Houſe in Roxbury, about one Mile from the Fortification. The Situation is extremely convenient for any Gentleman or Shop keeper.—Any Perſon who inclines to purchaſe, is deſired to attend at 2 o'Clock, P. M. on Tueſday the 22d Inſt. at which Time the Sale will begin. *Robert Peirpoint.*

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON, *Auguſt 5. 1769.*

ENTERED-IN.

Snelling, Oakes and Tree from Newfoundland; Howes from Annapolis-Royal; Junkins from Quebec; Cumming from Oporto & Falmouth; Gwin from Cape Nichola; Harlow from Montſerrat & St. Euſtatia; Pearſon from Dominico & Euſtatia; Bohanan from St. Vincents; Jacobſon from London.

Known by the Name of the Great Rat so called from Stealing Corn &c from Mr Baines mill J Wilson. Strange! that the thing must have such Infamous Men for officers. 9 vid. pa. 620

Extract from the NORTH-BRITON, *New-York, published May 20. 1769. which contains some curious Remarks upon a late Speech.—That Part which relates to North America is here inserted for the Entertainment of our Readers.*——

—— AN absolute Prince always speaks his own sentiments; a limitted Prince, the sentiments of his ministers. It has ever been held a maxim in the English constitution, *that the King can do no wrong*: and it ought equally to be held a maxim, *that he can assert no falsehoods*. Whatever falsehoods, therefore, may happen to find a place in speeches from the throne, they ought, in all conscience, to be charged upon the minister. There is no act of government, I mean of the executive part of the government, for which the minister may not be called to account; and it should seem to follow, by parity of reason, that there is no word, which the Sovereign utters in his public capacity, for which the minister is not as justly accountable. I shall therefore consider a late famous speech, not as the speech of the Prince, but the speech of the minister. I will indeed allow, that every part of this speech is strictly true, so far as it relates to the Prince, but I will at the same time be bold to affirm, that many parts are absolutely false, so far as they relate to the minister.——In this speech it is said:

"The measures, which I had taken regarding the "late unhappy disturbances in North America have "been already laid before you." These disturbances owe their rise to the Ministry, not to the Americans. The measures that have been taken to appease them are but too well known. The Americans are now groaning under all the horrors of a military government; and nothing but the terrors of such a government could oblige them to submit to the unconstitutional taxes we have imposed upon them: and to talk of tranquility being restored in America, is just as good sense as it would be to talk of an angry man's being pacified, when his mouth was gagged, and his feet and hands shackled.—"They" (that is, these measures) "have received your approbation." It matters not whose approbation they have received. The approbation of no man, nor of no body of men, can ever alter the nature of things or render those steps wise or salutary, which are evidently weak or pernicious.—"And assured me "of your firm support in the prosecution of them." They would have done better, had they advised the Minister to desist from the prosecution of them, as, should he persist in it, we shall certainly lose entirely, as we have already considerably alienated, the affections of our American colonies; by which means we shall not only be deprived of a branch of trade, equal, perhaps, to all the other branches of it put together, but shall likewise be exposed to the additional calamity of being obliged to maintain a military force to keep those people in awe, who, instead of contributing to alleviate our burthens, will hang like a dead weight upon us, and will greedily lay hold of the first favourable opportunity to throw off their dependence.—"Nothing, in my opinion, could be "more likely to enable the well-disposed among my "subjects, in that part of the world, effectually to "discourage and defeat the designs of the *factious* "and *seditious*," &c. *Ecce iterum Crispinus! Factious and seditious!* The very words, which one of your correspondents noted & condemned in the speech delivered at the opening of the session. These words, I am afraid, will henceforth become as peculiarly appropriated to speeches from the throne, as the words *most gracious* used formerly to be.

But nothing sure can be more impolitic than such a conduct. It can never be the interest of a Prince, whatever it may of a Minister, to stigmatize any of his subjects with *opprobrious names*. *Hard words* will rather exasperate than soften those, who are already dissatisfied. If animosities and divisions prevail in the kingdom, concerning the management of public affairs, or the conduct of Ministers, a Prince should never suffer himself to be made a *party* in them, or suppose himself affected by them; but endeavour to conciliate the minds of all his people by *gentle expressions*, and an outward appearance, at least, of *neutrality*. Much less can it ever be consistent with the maxims of prudence to drop the most distant hint, that he looks on a great part of his subjects as disaffected to his *person* and *government*. But our present Ministers, like some of their predecessors, make no scruple of sacrificing the interest of their Prince to their own private advantage.

What influence such speeches have upon the minds of the people, is more easily conceived than expressed. King Charles the First delivered such a speech on dissolving the Parliament in 1628; and the fatal effects, with which it was attended, are known to every one in the least acquainted with history.—

From the ESSEX GAZETTE, *July 16. 1769.*

Mr. HALL,

The following is an extract of a letter from a minister at the Eastward, dated May 16, 1769; and as the information contained in it, may be of the utmost consequence to all who are afflicted with the dangerous and painful disorder of a Cancer, claims a place in your paper.

"I Attended an association of all the ministers of this county (Lincoln): One of the gentlemen intimated, that a certain Squaw, now residing in the bounds of Brunswick (about 24 miles below Casco-Bay) had lately extracted several raging running Cancers, of some years standing, within his own knowledge: I rested not till I had enquired of Mr. Miller, the minister of that place, concerning her; he confirmed all I had heard, with these additions, that she uses no charm: Herbs and roots, manufactured in her own way, are her only remedies: She draws out the Cancer, however far and wide it has spread, without injuring the parts circumjacent, or even affecting them in the least. She never undertakes any cure without four Dollars in hand: If she fails of effecting it, she voluntarily returns the Fee; she has been known to come and offer so to do, when none but herself was apprehensive her medicines would miscarry.—To convince her patient she designs no harm, she always herself takes part of what she prescribes.* She has obtained a great name in these parts, and gains reputation daily."

* *It seems she uses an inward as well as outward Application.*

By D^r. Jn^o. Hill.

Messrs FLEETS.

I Observed in the Essex Gazette an extract of a letter from a minister at the eastward dated May 16, 1769. and am extremely sorry that any of the Clergy should needlessly intermeddle with empirical enthusiasm, and preach up to the world the necessity of being subjected (in a chirurgical way) to the very dregs of ignorance, for their freedom from some disorders, which the human body is incident to, which when really inveterate, becomes (and not strange) the *opprobium medicorum*. But strange it is, that people should, and especially ministers, who above all men ought to be men of, and regard learning, should be led by the nose by heathenish impostors: Have not we had our French Cancer curers, and many domestick ones who are endowed with this hereditary virtue? and what are the precious effects thereof? Why! Cancers are extracted with legs, feet and claws of different colours according to the different breed and means used to extract them. Some have been so curious as to view their carious mortified flesh with a microscope, others to preserve it in spirits of Wine, to exhibit the strange phenomenon to all their visitors: But I have known many disappointed, after bragging and trumpeting the *unparalleled undertaker* for more than a twelve month, by a return of the same kind of creature in the same place from whence the famous nonesuch had extracted the other. A pretty return for their enthusiastick faith! I'll venture now to declare, there never was yet a true Cancer cured by this set of quacks, let them be black or white, French or English or Indian. They don't know nor can't describe the origin, nature, progress or effects of a Cancer, know nothing of the formation of the human body, or what parts are incident to this disorder; all which are necessary in order to a successful aiding such patients. There is as rational a method of investigating the disorders of the human body, and as regular a method of prescribing for their relief, among regular bred physicians and surgeons, as there is for the dispensation of the means of grace by the common and ordinary instruments thereof. And I think (with submission) either profession is sufficient to employ the talents of one person to good purpose. What then shall we think when a clergyman shall presume to administer for soul and body? which is the case of some of them, who being of meddling officious make, pretty indolent in their own calling, having studied enough when at college to produce things new & old for the edification of their hearers; and truly if they did not quack it round the parish would lose a penny, and scarcely know what to do: This and such kind of neglect I apprehend to be one cause of the decay of religion. Really instead of the Priests acquainting himself with the scriptures and piloting his charge from the danger of rocks and shoals, and visiting the sick soul, &c. Why he's either engaged in politicks, vain disputes, or jogging about amongst his patients, and to be sure will be more assiduous in feeling the pulse and examining the case (tho' to little purpose) than informing himself of his poor parishioners preparation for a future state: I pray such busy bodies to desist, or the authority to oblige them and all other quacks, that the practice of physick and surgery may not only be disburthened from such ignorant intruders, but arrive to that perfection which the regular educating of youth in these sciences in these parts will soon equalize even Europe itself.——

WANTED,

A Vessel of about Seventy Tons, any Person having such a one to sell may apply to

HENRY LLOYD,

At Warehouse No. 5, on the Long Wharf.

Where may be had,

A few Hogsheads of choice *Antigua* Rum.

TO BE SOLD for want of Employ,

A Negro Boy about 15 or 16 Years of Age. Enquire at the *Heart & Crown*.

The Debtors and Creditors of Mr. *William Murray*, late of *Boston*, Gentleman, deceas'd, Intestate, are respectively desired to make immediate Payment, and send in their Accounts for Adjustment, without Delay, to JAMES PITTS, jun. Administrator on the Estate of said *Murray*.

TO BE SOLD,

Mr. MERRETT's pleasant Farm, about a Mile from the Town of *Providence*, and near half a Mile from the upper Ferry leading to *Rehoboth*: Is situated in a fine healthy Air, consists of upwards of 200 Acres, is well fenced, well wooded and well watered; has thereon a large Dwelling-House, two Barns, in one of which is a large Chaise or Coach House, with good Stabling, a Sheep House, Granary and other Out-Houses, Gardens & Orchards ing, with the live Stock and Utensils belonging to the Farm as may suit.——For further Particulars enquire of *John Powell*, Esq; in *Boston*, of Mr. *Henry John Overing*, in *Newport*, or at the Premises.

N.B.—Will be sold reasonable, and Time given, (if desired) for Pay, upon proper Security.

TO BE SOLD BY

Richard Smith

At his Store in King street,

Spermaceti Candles,

by the Quantity or single Box,

(Manufactur'd by *Dan. Jenckes & Co.* at *Providence*)

warranted pure and free from any Adulteration.

Frederick Wm. Geyer

is embarked for *England*, and desires all Persons indebted to him, either on Book, Bond or Note, to make speedy Payment to *Duncan Ingraham*, his Attorney; and all Person to whom he is indebted are desired to apply to the said *Ingraham*, and he will settle the same. *Boston, July 29. 1769.*

Whereas a Number of BOOKS belonging to the Library at Christ-Church in this Town, are missing; those Persons who have them in Possession are desired to return them immediately.

TO BE SOLD,

A good Set of Goldsmiths Tools compleat for large and small Work, too many to be enumerated. Enquire of the Printers.

Whereas Twelve Months have already been allowed the Creditors to the Estate of *Nathaniel Wheelwright*, late of *Boston*, Esq; deceased, intestate (represented insolvent) to bring in their Claims, and the Time being elapsed, and the whole of said Claims not being rendered during said Term: This is to notify said Creditors, that a further Term of Six Months is allowed by the Honorable THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Esq; Judge of the Probate for the County of *Suffolk*, to bring in their Claims to the Commissioners, who will attend said Service at the British Coffee-House on every Wednesday Evening, from Six to Nine o'Clock, during said Term.

Boston, July 29. 1769.

All Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. *Thomas Webb*, late of *Boston*, Merchant, deceased, intestate, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Mr. *James Perkins*, Merchant, Administrator to said Estate.

The Estate of Mr. *Thomas Webb*, late of *Boston*, Merchant, deceased, being rendered Insolvent, and Six Months allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts.—The Commissioners appointed by the Honorable *Thomas Hutchinson*, Esq; Judge of Probates for the County of *Suffolk*, to receive and examine said Claims.—Give Notice that they will attend said Service at the British Coffee House in *Boston*, on the first Tuesday in the Six following Months from Six to Nine o'Clock, P. M.

Boston, July 29th, 1769.

The Commissioners appointed to receive and examine the Claims of the several Creditors to the Estate of *Peter Doyle*, late of *Boston*, Mariner, deceas'd, represented Insolvent.—— Give Notice that they shall attend said Service at the British Coffee-House in King street, on the Second Thursday in the Six following Months, from 6 to 9 o'Clock, P. M. *Boston, July 28, 1769.*

Wanted in a small Family,

A Maid that can dress Victuals and do all sorts of Houshold Work; good Wages will be given to such a one, who can be well recommended.—— Apply to the Printers.

TO BE SOLD *on reasonable Terms*,

A HOUSE at the South End,

now occupied by Mr. *Samuel Cookson*, opposite to Mr. *Church's* Vendue-House, very suitable for a Shop keeper. Any Person minded to purchase may apply to *Daniel Hubbard*

Strayed from Mr. *Pelham's* Farm in *Newton*, about the Middle of last Week, a Sorrel HORSE about 14 Hands high, aged nearly 6 Years: Whoever will give Notice where he is to Mr. *Pelham* at *Newton*, or to the Governor's Farm at *Roxbury*, shall receive TWO DOLLARS Reward and all reasonable Charges paid.

BOSTON: Printed by T. & J. FLEET.

A When because they disapproved of his measures, he call'd them Vipers.

// See the Speech Page 588 & page 363. 1 Vid Speech Ibid. 2 Vid. Journal Times pa. 323 & v as molasses act pa. 9 — Tea act pa. 735. Vol. 1.

THE
Boston-
AND
COUNTRY
Gazette,
JOURNAL.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

No. 748

MONDAY, AUGUST 7, 1769.

From the New Daily Advertiser.

LONDON, May 3.

An expressive Note relative to the Bostonians; or A Political Blister for the back of the M——r.

THE troops ordered from Halifax to Boston, to appease disorders of ministerial creation, have arrived, and landed without opposition from the inhabitants; an event which has afforded cause of triumph to the mistaken enemies of American freedom, who vainly boast of it, as a trial of strength and courage between this kingdom and the Colonies. And the friends of Mr. G——e have, from this experiment, taken occasion to lament that similar measures had not been pursued for enforcing the stamp-act. Deluded mortals! who know not that the very object of their exultation is pregnant with the most alarming evils! for, after the Colonies have exposed their grievances, and implored justice; if instead of attending to their complaints we have treated them with menacing incivility, and sent an armed force to intimidate and repress the spirit of liberty among them; who, that is acquainted with human nature, but must know that lasting enmity will succeed their former affection to this kingdom?—Every circumstance of their behaviour demonstrates, that they have not been under the dictates of *fear*; but a regard to the interest of the Colonies in general, and to the laws and government of their country in particular, which they declare themselves resolved to observe with the utmost exactness; and to countenance no one in deviating from this resolution; fully persuaded that the POSSE COMITATUS, when legally called, in aid of the Civil authority, will be able to preserve to them the enjoyment of their rights against any force which may attempt their invasion. The number of male adults who paid the poll-tax in 1767, within the four New-England colonies only, amounted to *two hundred and thirty thousand*.—As all these compose a militia regularly trained, no one should be so weak or vain as to imagine, that the *pretty* armament ordered to Boston has produced any other effect, than that of inspiring the inhabitants with disgust and resentment. Their subjection is not to be secured by a military force, much less by the official mandates of an ex—leM——r."

The *coercive* scheme must be the effect of ignorance and stupidity, if we could suppose it intended to support the rights of government; but upon *the scheme of subversion*, it has all its support: for how ridiculous otherwise would it be to inflame and exasperate the North-Americans, with what soldiery we could send to awe them? "when a militia of *eight hundred thousand* men, naturally brave and hardy, habituated from childhood to the exercise of arms, and animated by the enthusiasm of liberty, or driven to despair, are put into a necessity of resistance."

But *Silurus* has well described the first mover or dia—ll contriver of the *Stamp-Act*, when he thus speaks of him: "Born with those laborious talents, that without genius can arrive at some knowledge of business, he rose to some eminence in a Country where dissipation and a total want of attention are the principal characteristics of the great. The ploding dullness of G——lle was mistaken for great parts, by men who had neither abilities nor inclination to enquire into his character;—an obstinacy he had which arose from dulness when in the public a——n, and now a versatility and contradiction that fixes on him the stigma of *contempt* or *infamy*." CANTHAROIDES.

The high-finish'd Sir CHA. FROTH *met a Merchant of this Town the other Day in the Street, and accosted him as follows.*

PRAY Mr. S——, what can be the Meaning that I am so much despised and hated in town——I was not made a Com——r by my own seeking——I had no desire that there ever shou'd be a board established here——I had £.400 a year before, and I have but £.500 now——I never wished for any troops or ships——I never wrote for any——I think it very wrong that any ever came, and I hope they'll soon be gone——I always said that the revenue acts were bad in every respect, and I hope and believe they'll all soon be repealed, and things put upon their old footing, and I wish the town would not think me it's enemy.

This is fact, and not made publick for the information of the town or province, who all know from long experience the leather of Sir CHA. *Veracity*, but for the information of those who are in a box with him, and (being strangers) may, by his address be deceived, or, not have capacity to see thro' him.

Attend Mr. FROTH, and speak if the whole of this is not fact, because it can be verified in the strongest manner.

Extract from the NORTH-BRITON, *Numb.* CVIII.

published May 20 1769. *which contains some curious Remarks upon a late Speech; —that Part which relates to North America is here inserted for the Entertainment of our Readers.*

——AN absolute Prince always speaks his own sentiments; a limitted Prince, the sentiments of his ministers. It has ever been held a maxim in the English constitution, *that the King can do no wrong*; and it ought equally to be held a maxim, *that he can assert no falsehoods*. Whatever falsehoods, therefore, may happen to find a place in speeches from the throne, they ought, in all conscience, to be charged upon the minister. There is no act of government, I mean of the executive part of the government, for which the minister may not be called to account; and it should seem to follow, by parity of reason, that there is no word, which the Sovereign utters in his public capacity, for which the minister is not as justly accountable. I shall therefore consider a late famous speech, not as the speech of the Prince, but the speech of the minister. I will indeed allow, that every part of this speech is strictly true, so far as it relates to the Prince, but I will at the same time be bold to affirm, that many parts are absolutely false, so far as they relate to the minister.——In this speech it is said: (a)

"The measures, which I had taken regarding the "late unhappy disturbances in North America have "been already laid before you." These disturbances owe their rise to the Ministry, not to the Americans. The measures that have been taken to appease them are but too well known. The Americans are now groaning under all the horrors of a military government; and nothing but the terrors of such a government could oblige them to submit to the unconstitutional taxes we have imposed upon them; and to talk of tranquility being restored in America, is just as good sense as it would be to talk of an angry man's being pacified, when his mouth was gagged, and his feet and hands shackled.—"They" (that is, these measures) "have received your approbation."(a) It matters not whose approbation they have received. The approbation of no man, nor of no body of men, can ever alter the nature of things, or render those steps wise or salutary, which are evidently weak or pernicious.—"And assured me "of your firm support in the prosecution of them." They would have done better, had they advised the Minister to desist from the prosecution of them, as, should he persist in it, we shall certainly lose entirely, as we have already considerably alienated, the affections of our American colonies; by which means we shall not only be deprived of a branch of trade, equal, perhaps, to all the other branches of it put together, but shall likewise be exposed to the additional calamity of being obliged to maintain a military force to keep those people in awe, who, instead of contributing to alleviate our burthens, will hang like a dead weight upon us, and will greedily lay hold of the first favourable opportunity to throw off their dependence.—"Nothing, in my opinion, could be "more likely to enable the well-disposed among my "subjects, in that part of the world, effectually to "discourage and defeat the designs of the *factious* "and *seditious*," &c. (a) *Ecce iterum Crispinus! Factious and seditious!* The very words, which one of your correspondents noted & condemned in the speech delivered at the opening of the session. Those words, I am afraid, will henceforth become as peculiarly appropriated to speeches from the throne, as the words *most gracious* used formerly to be.

But nothing sure can be more impolitic than such a conduct. It can never be the interest of a Prince, whatever it may of a Minister, to stigmatize any of his subjects with *opprobrious names*. *Hard words* will rather exasperate than soften those, who are already dissatisfied. If animosities and divisions prevail in the kingdom, concerning the management of public affairs, or the conduct of Ministers, a Prince should never suffer himself to be made a *party* in them, or suppose himself affected by them; but endeavour to conciliate the minds of all his people by *gentle expressions*, and an outward appearance, at least, of *neutrality*. Much less can it ever be consistent with the maxims of prudence to drop the most distant hint, that he looks on a great part of his subjects as disaffected to his *person* and *government*. But our present Ministers, like some of their predecessors, make no scruple of sacrificing the interest of their Prince to their own private advantage.

What influence such speeches have upon the minds of the people, is more easily conceived than expressed. King Charles the First delivered such a speech on dissolving the Parliament in 1628; and the fatal effects, with which it was attended, are known to every one in the least acquainted with history.—

Messieurs EDES & GILL,

I Remember his Majesty's Council of the last year, in their address to GENERAL GAGE, told him; that "it afforded a general satisfaction that he had visited the province", whereby he had "an opportunity of knowing the state of it by his own observation and enquiry." And they placed a confidence in "the CANDOR GENEROSITY & JUSTICE" which they said "DISTINGUISH'D his character", to make a fair and generous representation of the state of the town and province to his Majesty's ministers——Upon what grounds those gentlemen form'd their opinion of the General, is best known to themselves——It appear'd afterward that they were greatly disappointed in their expectation; for the General's *own letters* afterwards, wrote to the Earl of Hillsborough, was full as obnoxious to their resentment, even as those of GOVERNOR BERNARD himself; and it is said, in a marginal note affix'd to their letters lately publish'd by authority, to contain a "similitude of sentiment"(a)—The General's best friends must acknowledge that he therein represented the town and the province as well as the Council themselves, in a very disagreeable light. I mention this to show how necessary it is that a man should be thoro'ly known before we entertain any great expectation that he intends to do us singular service, or even an ordinary act of justice——We are often betray'd into this by our credulity, which is a weakness but too frequently mistaken for candor and polite breeding. However amiable a virtue charity may be, it is folly for us to depend upon a man to support the cause of liberty and truth, merely because it is much in his power to do it; nor is it *prudence* for us to believe that every man is a friend to the publick who *tells us he is*. To judge candidly of each other in *private* life and in *ordinary* times, without much pains to enquire into the *grounds of our charity*, may be an error on the right hand & *tollerably* safe; but in the present *critical* state of our public affairs, JEALOUSY is certainly *commendable*, CREDULITY is *dangerous*.—A man may make *professions* of friendship without a grain of *sincerity*; and tho' I would not inculcate upon any of my fellow citizens an austere unsociable temper, yet I hope never to see the time, especially at such a juncture as this, when the *least confidence* of the Publick shall be plac'd in *any man* till his *sincerity* is tried as *gold in the fire*——We have hitherto discover'd a proper spirit in our struggles for Liberty——We have shewn a manly *Contempt* of all those who would have *any part* in enslaving us; and the world may be convinc'd that *this* country is not to be affrighted by threats of a minister or the terrors of *arms*: To be subdued after all BY ART, would fix upon us an indelible mark of infamy——It may be thought an unnecessary caution to a virtuous and sensible people—a people so vigilant as I rejoice to find this country is, *to beware of the poison of* FLATTERY——It may however *steal* upon them when they little expect it, and insinuate itself till their best blood is contaminated, *before they feel it*——How few are there who are altogether proof against *Flattery!* The man who even *listens* to it is half undone, and is in danger of falling into a *deep lethargy*, which will soon prove *fatal*.——*Sat verbum sapienti*—— A. B

The most violent
TOOTH-ACH
Cured in a few MINUTES, without DRAWING,
[No CURE No PAY]

BY a TINCTURE which gives immediate ease in the Tooth-Ach, and cures all disorders whatever in the mouth or gums, and in a few days using will fasten the teeth if ever so loose, and with a little continuance will perfectly cure the scurvy in the gums.

It likewise preserves the teeth from rotting, keeping such as are decayed from becoming worse, and takes off all disagreeable smells from the breath, and causes a large discharge of all scorbutical humours lodged in the gums, which destroy the teeth.

By applying this tincture outwardly, it will intirely remove all kinds of swellings in the cheek, or pain in the ear, and is an absolute cure for the head-ach if ever so violent; and likewise cures the most violent rheumatic pains in any part of the body.

This valuable tincture is prepared and sold in bottles at One Dollar each, with particular directions for using it, at Captain JOSEPH GOLDTHWAIT's in Back-Street, North-End, Boston, by Mr. HAMILTON, Surgeon-Dentist and Operator for the Teeth, from LONDON, who cleans and beautifies the teeth, and displaces all superfluous teeth and stumps with the greatest ease and safety, and makes and sets in artificial teeth from one single tooth to a whole set, in so nice a manner that they cannot be distinguished from natural; therefore those Ladies and Gentlemen who have had the misfortune of loosing their teeth, have now an opportunity of having natural or artificial put in with dispatch and secrecy, and in such a manner, as to be of real use, ornament and service for many years, without giving the least pain to the patient, which is too often the case, owing to the want of judgment in the operator.

N. B. Artificial Teeth set in at Two Dollars a Tooth, and the poor afflicted with the Tooth-Ach cured gratis, every morning from eight to ten.

A when He called the House of Commons Virginians. Vid Journal of Times page 323 &c (d) vid. arrival of Troops &c pa. 263. (e). vid. stamp act pa. 53. Vol. I. (1) vid act appointing a Board pa. 748 Vol. I. of the Commissioners pa. 253. & vid. molasses act pa. 9. glass act pa. 735. Vol. I (2) vid pa. 612.

Minister & Grenville & Execrable Minister — Commissioners — Diabolical — Administration, Charles Paxton

(a) Vide Speech Page (b) vide Page 2 88 (c) Page 363

From the Gazetteer and New Daily Advertiser of May 23, 1769.

THE ſpirit and meaning of trade is, that countries, under different climates exchange their productions, and thus trade therefore between Great-Britain, Spain and Portugal, muſt ever continue, ſince the ſubject of their commerce is what we neither have nor can produce; in exchange for which they want our manufactures.

But our trade with North-America is *forced* and *unnatural*, becauſe their *ſoil* and *climate* are *ſimilar* to our own; in conſequence of which they abound in excellent paſturage, black cattle, ſheep, horſes, hogs, wheat, oats, barley, pulſe, &c. *none of which we want*. How then can a trade be ſupported for *millions per annum*, with a people whoſe productions are even *prohibited importation here?* The only way therefore by which they have of late years been enabled to pay our merchants, has been by *bills of exchange* obtained from *contractors on our own Treaſury*, for proviſions and other ſupplies furniſhed to our *troops in the colonies*, and will any man call this *enriching the ſtate?* A Merchant probably may, but I am ſure every other man muſt ſee that it is only an encreaſe of *our national debt*; yet ſuch is the great channel by which our merchants have been paid; but that mode of remittance being now abated, they all-cry out, that *nothing comes from North-America*: how can it be expected, ſince they have it not unleſs you will take their *oats and barley*. Our trade therefore with that continent muſt decline, from the ſimilitude that country has to this: but as ſuch declenſion was not in Mr. G—ll's opinion, *rapid enough* in its progreſs, he procured the Stamp-act to be paſſed. This brought the Americans to reflect on the fertility of their country and its *numerous productions*, in conſequence to ſet up *manufactures*. The act, indeed, was repealed, but the fate ſeems to have determined that the trade of Great-Britain with her colonies, was ſoon to have an end, as duties on *glaſs, paper*, and *painters colours*, were, by an act impoſed, payable in *America, for the purpoſes of a revenue*. This abſurdity, to refuſe letting our colonies have our own manufactures without *duties*, has made that whole continent *reſolve*, not only to make their *own glaſs, paper*, and *painters colours*, but alſo their hardware, cloths, ſtuffs, and *linen*, great *quantities* of which are already made, and our mechanics are *haſtening* thither to inſtruct them in every *manufacture* of this kingdom.

And having now diſcovered that they are able to cloath themſelves, and ſupply their own wants, they have come to reſolutions and agreements, at *Boſton, New-York, Philadelphia*, &c. not to import any *more goods* from *this kingdom*; *and who can blame them?*

Such are the dire effects of Mr. G—ll's *Stamp-act*, and the *revenue-acts of his ſucceſſors*, which they have brought on this country, by compelling the colonies to a purſuit of their *natural* and *real intereſt*, which they would not have done for *many years to come*, if *injuſtice* and *oppreſſion* had not *drove* them to it.

Your's, OBADIAH WELLS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 24.

Extract of a Letter from Kennet, in Chaſter County, July 22.

"On Monday laſt we had a ſmart Thunder Guſt, which produced melancholy Effect here. Seven Men being a reaping on the plantation of Mr. George Maſon, about 3 o'clock in the Afternoon, when the Guſt aroſe, betook themſelves to a Tree for Shelter from the Rain, & ſtruck their Sickles into it, which they had ſcarce done, when a Flaſh of Lightning ſtruck the Tree, drew out all the Sickles, and knocked down every Man, one of whom (a Son of Mr. Andrew Reeſe) was killed. The others were terribly burnt, and were to all Appearance dead, until Mr. Maſon, (who came to their Relief) thought of an Expedient for their Preſervation, which was to blow into their Mouths. This being done to all of them, ſix were happily brought to Life; one of them, however is in a dangerous Situation. The others are in a fair Way of Recovery. It is thought the unfortunate young Reeſe would have been ſaved, in like Manner, had not his Wind pipe been cut with a Sickle or a Splinter from the Tree.

——"*Watch therefore for ye know not what Hour your Lord doth come.*"

Extract of a Letter from London, dated May 20.

"We have heard from good Authority, that the late diſputes between Great Britain and her Colonies will be ſettled to ſatisfaction the next ſeſſions of Parliament, which we ſhall rejoice to ſee accompliſhed on all accounts."

A Correſpondent ſpeaking of the Exportation of Calve Skins, ſays, the Miniſtry finding they cannot make real ſlaves of the Americans, have form'd the deſign of making them ſo in Appearance, and not as common ſlaves, but thoſe of the moſt abject kind, viz. like the vaſſals of France, in *Wooden Shoes*.

The ſame Correſpondent ſays, that ſome *diſintereſted* purchaſer of Calve-ſkins for exportation, who have the love of *their* Country at heart, and being willing to aid and aſſiſt the M——y in their deſign, have already ſent Orders to France for ſome Shoemakers to ſettle on this Continent.

We are aſſured a large number of gentlemen in this city have agreed to wear *Buckſkin jackets and breeches* the enſuing Winter.

On Tueſday the Brig Charming Polly, Capt. Eaton, which arrived here laſt Week from Yarmouth, loaded with Malt, ſailed from hence with her Cargoe.

NEW-YORK, July 31.

Saturday laſt the Supreme Court ended here, when John Henneſey, for Felony and Sacrilege, in ſtealing the Sattin Covering of the Cuſhions of St. Paul's in this City, and John Jubeart, on two Indictments, for paſſing Counterfeit Dollars, knowing them to be ſuch, were found guilty, received Sentence of Death, and are to be executed the 23d of Auguſt; Dirck Bratt, for ſtealing ſundry Articles of Jewellery, the Property of James Bennit, burnt in the Hand; Roger, a Negro Man Slave, the Property of Mr. Ennis Graham, for ſtealing ſundry Goods from his Maſter, burnt in the Hand; Elizabeth Pym, for receiving ſtolen Goods, ſentenced to be whipped round the City this Day, at the Cart's Tail, and to receive 30 Laſhes at each of the three moſt publick Places in Town.

NEWPORT, July 31.

Laſt Saturday Afternoon the Sloop Liberty was floated by a high Tide, drifted over to Goat-Iſland, and is grounded at the North-End, very near where the Pirates were buried; what this prognoſticates we leave to the Determination of Aſtrologers!

Yeſterday Sennight ſailed from Boſton, for this Place, the Senegal Sloop of War; and we hear a Company of Soldiers are coming by Land.

BOSTON, Auguſt 7.

TUESDAY laſt embarked on board his Majeſty's Ship the *Rippon*, ſir Francis Bernard of Nettlecham, Bart. who for nine Years paſt, has been a Scourge to this Province, a Curſe to North-America, and a Plague to the whole Empire. He having ſagely fixed on the Firſt of Auguſt, the Day of the Elevation of the Houſe of Hanover to the Britiſh Throne, for the Time of his Departure, there were four Cauſes of public Rejoicing. 1. The Acceſſion of the preſent Royal Family. 2. That the King had been graciouſly pleaſed to recall a very bad Governor. 3. The ſure and certain Hopes that a very good one will be ſent out, and placed in his Stead. 4. That a worſe cannot be found on this Side ——, if there.—On Monday Evening the Baronet, being unwilling to give himſelf and Friends, if he has any, the Trouble of a formal Leave, or the People an Opportunity to hiſs him off the ſtage, ſneaked down to Caſtle-William, where he lay that Night. The next Morning he was toated on board the *Rippon*, in a Canoe, a Tom-Cod Catcher, or ſome other ſmall Boat. The Ship was ſoon under ſail, but had not proceeded a League, before the Wind ſhifting, ſhe came to Anchor, and lay Wind-bound 'till Friday Noon, when ſhe ſailed again with a fair Wind after her: The Captain, Thomſon, and the Ship, both worthy a better Cargo. Should the *Johni*, on the riſing of the firſt Storm, ſign a round Robbin to the Captain to throw the Baronet overboard for fair Weather, and he find his Way into a Whale's Belly, it is hoped he will not be caſt out, dead or alive, within Soundings.——So ſoon as the *Rippon* was under Sail on Tueſday, the Cannon at the Caſtle were fired with Joy—The Union Flagg was diſplayed from LIBERTY-TREE, where it was kept flying 'till Friday.—Colours were alſo ſlung out from moſt of the Veſſels in the Harbour—— And from the Tops of the Houſes in Town.—The Bells were rang, and Cannon fired inceſſantly 'till Sunſett.—In the Evening there was a Bonfire on Fort-Hill, and another on the Heights of Charleſtown. The general Joy of this City was ſoon diffuſed through the neighbouring Towns, who gave ſimilar Demonſtrations of it. There was not the leaſt Diſorder committed, and the Night was the moſt quiet the Town has enjoyed ſince Auguſt, 1765, the Time of the Baronet's Arrival here.——The *authoritative* Mr. *Richard Draper*, the *licenſed Publiſher* of many of the *Baronet Mahuſhew Scribblers* againſt this People, is hereby informed, that this Account is drawn up by one who was concerned, in promoting to his utmoſt, the Rejoicings on that Day: And had he been, twenty-four Hours ſooner, aware of the Endeavours of the *Cabal*, or the more dangerous Machinations of a few timid or trimming Whigs, to ſuppreſs every outward Token of Joy, he would have taken effectual Care that there ſhould have been Bonfires on every Hill round *Maſſachuſetts-Bay*.

His Excellency upon his embarking, having delivered the Province Seal to the Lieutenant-Governor, Wedneſday his Honor in Council took the Oaths required by Acts of Parliament, in order to take upon him the Adminiſtration of the Province.

AT a General Council held at the Council-Chamber, on Wedneſday laſt, His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor was pleaſed to nominate

Foſter Hutchinſon, Eſq; to be Judge of Probate, &c. for the County of Suffolk.

Moſes Pearſon, Eſq; to be a Juſtice of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the County of Cumberland.

To which Nominations his Majeſty's Council did adviſe and conſent.

Monday laſt in the Forenoon we had over this Town and Charleſtown, exceeding hard Thunder with very ſharp Lightning; The Lightning ſtruck three Houſes in Charleſtown, but the Damage done them was not very great: The Effects at one of the Places, viz. at the Houſe of Richard Cary, Eſq; was ſomething extraordinary, but as no Account has been ſent us, we cannot give the Particulars; in general, it is ſaid, that the Lightning came down the Kitchen Chimney, ſtruck a Negro Woman from the Hearth, to ſome Diſtance on the Floor, but ſhe ſoon recovered: The Lightning divided and took different Courſes through ſeveral Rooms, proceeded upwards as it is thought, and diſcharged itſelf out of a Window in an upper Chamber.

The Lightning ſtruck the Kitchen-Chimney of the Houſe of Capt. Job Prince at the Weſt Part of this Town, it came down as far as the Croſs-Bar, and there exploded itſelf at the Sides of the Chimney: A Negro Woman was ſtruck down and remained ſenſeleſs for half an Hour, but recovered again.

Two Veſſels at Mr. Hancock's Wharf were ſtruck with the Lightning, and each of them had a Maſt ſo ſplit that they were obliged to be taken out. Three Men at Work in the Hold of one of the Veſſels were ſo ſtunned that it was a conſiderable Time before they recovered.

The Merchants, Planters, Traders and other Inhabitants of South-Carolina, have ſolemnly entered into an Agreement, and have engaged to and with each other, That they will not, from and after the 7th Day of July 1769, import into that Province, any European or Eaſt-India Goods, on their own Account or on Commiſſions, (but ſuch as may be already ordered and cannot be countermanded) either from Great-Britain, Holland, or any other Place whatever, until the 1ſt of January, 1771, unleſs the Revenue-Acts complained of, ſhould be ſooner repealed, excepting only the following Articles, viz.

Negro Cloth, commonly called white and coloured Plains, not exceeding 1l. & 6d. Sterling per Yard—Striped Duffil Blankets—Oznabrigs—coarſe white Linnens, not exceeding 1l. & 6. Sterling per Yard—Canvas—Bolting Cloths——Drugs and Family Medicines—Plantation and Workmens Tools—Nails—Wire Cards—Fire Arms—Bar Steel—Gun-Powder—Shot—Lead—Flints—Salt—Coals—Salt Petre—Mill and Grind Stones.

WE hear from the Rev. Mr. Haven's Pariſh in Dedham, that a conſiderable Number of Ladies in it lately made Mrs. Haven a Viſit, and preſented her with 102 Skeins of good Yarn, moſtly Linnen; each Skein containing 20 Knots, which they had before ſpun at their ſeveral Homes, and of their own Materials. Their profeſſed Deſign was to encourage INDUSTRY and our own MANUFACTURES, and to teſtify their affectionate Regard to their Miniſter, and to his Family; which many of the fair Sex in ſeveral Towns, have lately been doing. They preferred this Method of doing it, to that of carrying their Wheels and Flax to the Miniſter's-Houſe to ſpun there, as they hereby avoided much Trouble and Parade, and had an Opportunity for a more pleaſant Viſit, and free Converſation, and to animate one another to a Courſe of perſevering Induſtry and Frugality, which is neceſſary to ſave our Country from impending Ruin. The Diſpoſition which they diſcovered was applauded and encouraged, and their Gratuity thankfully received.

We alſo hear that ſomething ſimilar to the above, hath been done in the other Pariſhes in Dedham.

Tueſday Afternoon laſt a ſad Accident happened near the Town-Dock, a Negro Lad having loaded a Piſtol with Powder, and putting too large a Charge was afraid to fire it, a Sailor took it out of his Hand, and diſcharged the ſame; the Negro then loaded the Piſtol again, but before he took the Rammer out of the Barrel, a Soldier ſlipped the Piſtol out of his Hand and fired it off, when the Rammer went into the Belly of a young Lad that was paſſing, which put an End to his Life the Day following about Two o'Clock. The Lad was about 14 Years old, named Seth Billings, belonging to Stoughton, and was Apprentice to Mr. Joſeph Billings of this Town. The Jury of Inqueſt bro't in their Verdict Accidental Death. Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Black-Point, to his Friend here, dated July 25, 1769.

"*After I arrived here, my Wife was taken very bad, and has been ill ever ſince; but it is not for Grief of your G—r's going home to England, as I am glad to hear that his Maſter has taken it in conſideration to let him have a man of war to go in, as he will not pay any thing for his paſſage. I hear none of you are going to give him any Sea ſtores to carry him home: As for us Black-Pointers, we are poor, but I could ſend a Black-Point preſent, a good hogſhead of Muſketoes and Sand-flys to keep him awake all the way, that he may get his leſſon by heart without ſpelling a word. I am ſorry to hear his Maſter ſhould have heard that ſir Peter ſhould have cheated his play-fellows of ſo many coppers, that he was obliged at laſt to ſend for him home, as he tho't he did not come honeſtly by them. I think he has got all the honor himſelf, as he was in great favour in times paſt, and was to ſend home whom he pleaſed; but the Die being thrown what Rogue ſhould go home firſt, it happened for one poor ſir Peter. I was glad to ſee the Papers the other Day, wherein your Repreſentatives ſtood ſo bravely out, as not to give him any thing for his Salary to carry him home.*"

Died at his Seat in Milton on Thurſday laſt, Mr. JAMES SMITH, in the 81ſt Year of his Age. His Funeral, we hear, is to be attended from Mr. Murray's in Queen Street, this Afternoon at 5 o'Clock preciſely.

Same Day died in this Town, Mr. William Torrey, Baker; Mr. William Edes, Lemmon Dealer; Mr. Holyoke, Baker; Mrs. Saliſbury; and Yeſterday Capt. James Forbes, Merchant; Mrs. Elizabeth Hall, Conſort of Capt. James Hall, and Mrs. Fairfield, Conſort of Mr. William Fairfield.

Boſton, July 26, 1769.

AT the full Age of Man——Exchang'd this Life for a better, that truly honeſt and worthy Man, CHARLES HARRISON, Eſq; a Gentleman well known and as well reſpected in both England, and elſewhere——A firm & ſteady Friend to his bleeding Country, for whoſe Rights and Privileges he was very anxiouſly concerned—He had a firm, ſound and penetrating Mind—well underſtood Men and Things—his Words were ever the Index of his Heart—He aim'd to be generous and Benevolent, rather than to appear ſo—and Oſtentation was his Averſion—He was moſt compaſſionate, and felt for, as well as reliev'd the Diſtreſſed.—

"An honeſt Man the nobleſt Work of GOD."

He left a plentiful Eſtate; and after ſundry generous, public and other Benefactions and Donations, bequeathed the Reſidue to his amiable, ſorrowful and very diſconſolate Widow, whoſe Welfare, after his Deceaſe, he was wont to make frequent mention of, with that Tenderneſs and Sincerity ſo peculiar to him.

The following is taken from the London Gazetteer.

Extract of a letter from Boſton, dated Nov. 2, 1768.

"Whilſt ſome are uneaſy about the importation of the troops, many others rejoice at their arrival; and I can aſſure you that ſince we have had the pleaſure of the ſecompany, bills of exchange on the Treaſury are very plenty here, in conſequence of the ſupplies and neceſſaries with which we furniſhed them: a few more of theſe livery gentlemen ſent us would occaſion a briſk trade, and theſe bills of exchange on the mother country would enable us to pay our debts at home; without which it will be impoſſible for us ever to diſcharge it.

"If you can get me the contract, or part of it, to ſupply the troops with what they may have occaſion for, you cannot confer a greater obligation or do more real ſervice to, Sir, your moſt humble ſervant,

EDWARD HUTCHINSON.

A TOAST FOR JANUARY XXX,

By the late Rev. Richard Baron,

Author and Editor of many publications in behalf of civil and religious Liberty.

May all Stateſmen, that would raiſe the King's prerogative upon the ruins of public Liberty, meet the fate of Lord Strafford.

May all Prieſts, that would advance Church power upon the belly of Conſcience, go to the block like Archbiſhop Laud.

And may all Kings, that would hearken to ſuch Stateſmen and ſuch Prieſts, have their heads chopt off, like Charles the firſt.

We hear the Managers of Faneuil-Hall Lottery have

[illegible]

'Tis said a Fray happen'd at the Church Door in C— (*after Service*) last Sunday Evening, which occasioned the Gentlemen of the Parish to meet there on the Wednesday following to adjust Matters between the Parties, and we hear that it was proposed that the Church should be opened, and something suitable to the Occasion said; but upon more mature and deliberate Consideration, it was found that *no Form* proper for the Occasion was in *the Book*: Some proposed that the Service for Churching Women should be read; while others tho't it improper, and recommended the Song of Simeon, and *the Form* against Wars and Tumults, or that against Storms and Tempests, but these were also objected to, as not being quite *the Thing*, when it was urged, that Parson A—— should be sent for, who would readily say something Apropo, tho' *not in Form*, but in that Leethe over-ruled, suggesting that *the new intended* Bishop might be alarmed with the News of an extempore Prayer having been made within those Walls, highly incompatible with Episcopal Dignity. Upon the whole, nothing of the Sort took Place, and they adjourn'd to a Gentleman's House in the Neighbourhood, where a very *penitential* Lesson of Humility and *Meekness*, from a truly *contrite* heart, was pronounced with a distinct & audable Voice by a *Layman*.

The Merchants Meeting

stands adjourned to Four o'Clock THIS AFTERNOON; at Faneuil-Hall, when it is desired there may be a general Attendance, as Matters of great Importance now depending will be finally determined, and the Proceedings of said Meeting will be published in the next Papers.

The Public are hereby informed,

That no Person has the Small-Pox in Town, or the Symptoms of the Distemper, excepting those who are in the Hospital at New-Boston, all of whom are in a fair Way of Recovery—On Friday last a Child near Griffin's Wharff, and the Day following, a Woman at the Westerly Part of Boston, had the Eruptions of the Small Pox, and were both immediately removed to the Hospital.

By Order of the Selectmen,
WILLIAM COOPER, Town-Clerk.

Boston, August 7, 1769.

Peter Roberts,

HAS receiv'd per the *Boscawen*, (which is just arriv'd from LONDON) a fresh & large Assortment of genuine

Drugs & Medicines,

which he will sell at the lowest Prices for Cash or short Credit, at his Shop opposite the West Door of the Town House, BOSTON. LIKEWISE,

A Variety of very neat Instruments,

Iron and Marble Mortars and Pestles, Scales & Weights, Phials, Gallipots, and Pill Boxes——

Turlington's Balsam, Lockyer's Pills, and all other genuine patented Medicines.——

Medicine Boxes of all Prices prepar'd in the best Manner.

Fresh Prunes, Turkey Figs, Citron, Florence Oyl, and Spices, *At the same Shop may be had*,

Fine English Madder, ground Redwood, Indigo, Allum, Copperas, and a great Variety of other Dye-Stuffs.

On WEDNESDAY next,
At Ten o'Clock in the Morning,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,
At the Auction Room in Queen-Street,

Tobine, Mantuas, figur'd Grogram,

Manchester Cotton Checks, 3-4th and 7-8th Irish Linnens, very fine yard wide ditto, white Jeans, Ladies Fans neatly mounted, a large Quantity of Jewelry, Boxes of Pipes, Snuff, &c. &c. &c. &c.

J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY next, Ten o'Clock in the Morning.

ANY TOWN

THAT wants a WRITING-MASTER, may hear of one by enquiring of the Printers hereof, who has taught a Writing School many Years.

If a School should not offer, he would write for any private Gentleman. Boston, July 31, 1769.

To be Sold at the Store lately improved by Mr. *Thomas Gray*, a few Doors below Mr. *Nathaniel Loring*'s Warehouse, opposite the East End of Faneuil-Hall Market, leading down to Mr. *Nathan Spear*'s Wharff,

Shalloons, Tammies, Halfthicks,

German Serges, Frizes, Beaver Coating, Plains, Broad Cloth, 8, 9 & 10-4 Blankets, Rugs, English and Russia Duck, Ticklinburgs, Buntins, Sieve Bottoms, Mens and Boys Hatts, Bohea Tea, Pepper, Poland and Common Starch, English Sole Leather, Roll-Brimstone, Apothecary's Phials, Brazery Ware, Nails, Pipes of different Sorts, Crates of Earthen Ware, Cod and Mackrel Lines, Housline and Marline, Saine Whipping and Sewing Twine, Time Glasses of all Sorts, Newcastle Coals, Whiting, Yarns, Junk, Cordage, new and second-hand Cables, Anchors, Ships Iron Hearths, Bar-Iron, &c. Also a small Quantity of Beaver.—For further Particulars, enquire of PETER HUGHES at the said Store. Aug. 7.

To be Sold at Public Vendue,

A Handsome Dwelling-House, Pot-House, and Bake-House, in Roxbury, about one Mile from the Fortification. The Situation is extremely convenient for any Gentleman or Shop-keeper.——Any Person who inclines to purchase, is desired to attend at 3 o'Clock, P.M. on Tuesday the 22d Instant, at which Time the Sale will begin. ROBERT PIERPOINT.

A good Price in ready Money will

be given for a sprightly Negro Boy from 18 to 25 Years of Age, that understands Cooking and other Business, of a good Character and Temper. If any such can be recommended that lives out of this Town, may hear of a Purchaser, by enquiring of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD,

A large convenient Dwelling-

House, situate in King-Street, now in the Occupation of *Thomas Maccarty*. LIKEWSE,

A HOUSE to be Let in Half-Court Square. For further Particulars, inquire of said *Maccarty*.

ELECTRICAL WIRES,

MADE by *EDWARD WINTER*, at his Shop in Summer-Street, near Trinity-Church, and put up in the best Manner, in Town or Country.

LIKEWISE,

Iron Tea-Kettles cleans'd inside, cheap for Cash, or short Credit.

A Cable Lost.

ON the 14th *May* last a small Cable (for a Fishing Boat) was through Mistake put on Board a Vessel laying at the lower End of *Green*'s Wharff——The Person who has it in Possession is desired to inform the Printers hereof, and they shall be rewarded for the same.

N. B. It is supposed it was put on Board a Marblehead or Salem Vessel.

Province of MASSACHUSETTS-BAY.

To the Honorable SAMUEL WATTS, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace thro' the Province of *Massachusetts-Bay*.

WE the Subscribers, the major Part of the Proprietors of a Township formerly granted by the Great and General Court of the Province aforesaid, to *Jonathan Powers*, and others, lying back of *North-Yarmouth*, in the County of *Cumberland*, commonly called *New-Boston*, desire you would be pleased to issue your Warrant directed to some suitable Person to call a Meeting of the Proprietors of the same Township, so soon as may be, to transact the following Things, viz.

1. To choose a Moderator. 2. To choose a Clerk. 3. To choose a Collector and Treasurer. 4. To establish and confirm (if they see Cause) all or any Divisions of Land heretofore surveyed and laid out in said Township, and to determine upon what Lots in the first and second or other Divisions shall be held & possessed by each of the present Proprietors, the Records of the drawing the same being lost or destroyed. 5. To grant and raise all such Sum or Sums of Money as may be thought necessary to discharge the Debts of the Propriety, and to promote the Settlement of the Township, and to levy a Tax upon each Right to defray the same. 6. To confirm all or any Grants of Land heretofore made by the Proprietors to any Person or Persons, or to grant anew any Tract or Tracts of Land to satisfy such Grants. 7. To establish and confirm all Sales of Land belonging to such of the Proprietors who were delinquent in paying their Taxes heretofore made by the several Committees of the Proprietors to any and every Person and Persons, so far as can be collected from Minutes now in the Hands of the Clerk, or the several Committees, or from Deeds to such Persons. 8. To determine whether any and what Tax shall be laid on such Proprietors who have neglected to procure Settlers to go upon the Lands and bring forward the Settlement thereof. 9. Whereas the Clerk has collected from Minutes on Pieces of Paper and his Memory the Transactions of the Proprietors at several of their Meetings, and has now entred the same regularly in a book; to determine whether they will establish and confirm the same as the Records of the Propriety, the Book containing the Registry of the Proceedings of the Proprietors, and their Committees, at their several Meetings, being consumed by Fire, or lost and destroyed. 10. To determine what Allowances either in Land or Money shall be severally made to their former or present Treasurer, Clerk, and Committees, for their Services, and to grant such Sum and Sums of Money, or such Tract or Tracts of Land to satisfy the same as shall be thought proper. 11. To choose a Committee to manage the Prudentials of said Township. 12. To determine upon a Method for calling Proprietors Meetings for the future, as they shall judge most convenient.

And you will oblige your most humble Servants,
Joshua Henshaw,
Jer. Green,
Ezekiel Goldthwait,
John Ruddock,
William Story,
Thomas Gray,
Joseph Calef.

Province of Massachusetts-Bay.

SEAL

To JOSHUA HENSHAW, Esq; a Subscriber of the above Petition, and one of the principal Proprietors of the Lands therein mentioned, *Greeting*.

IN Compliance with the foregoing Request, you are in his Majesty's Name hereby required to notify and warn the Proprietors of said Lands in Time and Manner as the Law directs, to meet at the British Coffee-House in *Boston*, on Thursday the 21st Day of *September* next, at 3 o'Clock in the Afternoon, for the several Purposes in said Petition mentioned.

Given under my Hand and Seal this Fifteenth Day of July, in the Ninth Year of His Majesty's Reign, Annoque Domini, 1769.

SAMUEL WATTS, Justice of the Peace throughout the Province.

IN Pursuance of the above Warrant, the Proprietors of the Lands mentioned in the foregoing Petition are hereby notified and warned to meet at the Time and Place abovementioned, to transact the Business mention'd in said Petition and Warrant. JOSHUA HENSHAW.

Boston, July 17, 1769.

LETTERS

TO the Right Hon. the Earl of HILLSBOROUGH from Governor BERNARD, General GAGE, and the Honorable His MAJESTY's COUNCIL for the Province of *Massachusetts-Bay*, with an APPENDIX, containing divers Proceedings referred to in the said LETTERS—Printed by Order of the Honorable House of REPRESENTATIVES, are now ready to be delivered to the respective Members, by EDES and GILL, Printers to said House.

**** A few Setts are to be disposed of.

To be Sold by PUBLICK VENDUE, at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in King-Street, on TUESDAY the 8th of *August*.

4 Pipes, 4 half Pipes & 16 Quarter

Casks of choice *New-York* Madeira Wines, New-York Guage.——Also 6 Bags of ungin'd Cotton Wool.

The Sale to begin at Twelve o'Clock.

BOSTON, August 7th 1769.

Edward Bardin,

From *New-York*,

HAVING opened Tavern at the King's Arms on Boston Neck, formerly described by the George Tavern (lately possessed by Gideon Gardiner) humbly solicits the Favour of the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Town of Boston, as he shall endeavour to merit Favour by a constant and diligent Application to their Command——Where they may be furnished with an Assortment of neat Wines by the Bottle or Dozen, and other Liquors at the most reasonable Rates.——He further requests their Favour in preparing public or private Entertainment on any Occasion.——At said *Bardin*'s may be had Breakfast from Six o'Clock till Ten; Dinner from Twelve o'Clock till Four; and best Tea and Coffee, &c. for to accommodate his Customers.——Likewise Turtles, Barbicues, or any other Joint, is taken in and dressed after the Italian, Spanish, French or English Manner——He's likewise prepared his Garden in an elegant Manner for the Reception of Ladies and Gentlemen——He's likewise choice New-York Mead and Cakes, the Mead sold for Six Pence Sterling per Bottle—the Cakes One Shilling.——He begs of those who are pleased to favour him with their Custom [in sending for Mead or any other Liquor] they will be pleased to observe the Bottles they send be clean and exempt from Flaw——He's likewise prepared a commodious Coach to wait upon any Ladies or Gentlemen, from 3 o'Clock till 4 in the Afternoon, at Capt. *Paddock*'s, Coach-Maker in Common-Street, or at any other Place in Town, by giving timely Notice—The Price is One Shilling Sterling each Person, from Common-Street to King's-Arms and back.

N. B. On TUESDAY next he will begin and continue (if required) to keep hot Chicken Pies for ready Suppers, or those of his Customers who are pleased to send for them.——The Price is One Shilling Lawful.

Your much obliged and humble Servant,
EDWARD BARDIN.

TO BE SOLD
On THURSDAY next.

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale;

A great Variety of valuable Articles, viz.

BRoad Cloths, Fustians, Thicksetts, Tammies, Checks, Irish Holland, Bed Ticken, Diapers, Sheeting, some Silks, Mens and Womens Hose, Callicoes, Caps, Handkerchiefs, &c. House Furniture, &c.

CHOICE CHOCOLATE made and Sold by *John Goldsmith*, at the Corner Shop leading down *John Hancock*, Esq'rs; Wharff, by the large or small Quantities.—Also all Sorts of Groceries.

The Chocolate will be warranted good, and sold at the cheapest Rates——Cash given for Cocoa.

Cocoa manufactured for Gentlemen in the best Manner.

To be Sold by PUBLICK VENDUE,

By *Moses Deshon*,

At the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall Market,
Next Tuesday, and Wednesday,

A Variety of European Goods, Houshold Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON*.

ENTERED IN

Snelling, Oakes and Tree from Newfoundland; Howes from Annapolis Royal; Junkins from Quebec; Cummins from Oporto and Falmouth; Gwinn from Cape-Nichola; Harlow from Montserrat and Eustatia; Pearson from Dominica and St. Eustatia; Bohanan from St. Vincents; Jacobson from London.

OUTWARD BOUND.

Baldwin for New-Haven; Dains for New-London; Murphy for Virginia; Adams for Newfoundland; Beatson for Leith; Wendell for Turks Island; Doubleday for West-Indies; Bailie for Air; Jarvis for London.

CLEARED OUT.

Smith for New-York; Burton for Annapolis-Royal; Childs and Latimore for Virginia; Smith and Squier for New-Haven; Gennings for New-London; Gorham for Philadelphia; Hitch for Maryland; Taylor for Greenock.

Buried in the Town of Boston since our last,
Twelve Whites Two Blacks.
Baptiz'd in the several Churches, Eight.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday,	38 *m. after* 3	*Friday*,	40 *m. after* 6
Tuesday,	28 *m. after* 4	*Saturday*,	31 *m. after* 7
Wednesday,	10 *m. after.* 5	*Lord's-day*,	18 *m after* 8
Thursday,	56 *m. after.* 5	D's 1st Q. 9 Day, 6 Mo.	

4 Cambridge, Between John Apthorp & Mr Fenton about a Dialogue lately published by Appleton * Joseph Lee Esqr (Describing the Tories.——

The Selectmen of *Charlestown* inform the Public, That a Person in that Town, was taken with the Small Pox Yesterday, and was this Day removed to a House at the Back of the Fields, about 3 Quarters of a Mile from the Ferry, or any Part of the Main Street; no other Person in the Town has the Distemper or the Appearance of it. July 29th, 1769.

Frederick William Geyer

Is embark'd for *England*,

AND desires all Persons indebted to him, either on Book, Bond or Note, to make speedy Payment to *Duncan Ingraham*, his Attorney——And all Persons to whom he is indebted, is desired to apply to the said *Ingraham*, and he will settle the same.

Boston, 31 *July*, 1769.

The Ship *Susanna*,

HENRY JOHNSON, Master,

A prime Sailor, with good Accommodations for Passengers, will certainly sail for LONDON on the 10th of *August*, Wind and Weather permitting, having half her Cargo on board, and the rest along side ——PASSENGERS may apply to the Master, or to FRANCIS GREEN, in King Street. *July* 31, 1769.

TO BE LETT,

A very genteel House in Treamont Street, very well accommodated with Stables for Four Horses, Coach-House, and handsome Gardens.—Enquire of Mrs. *Mary-Anne Jones*.

N. B. The House will be ready to go into the First of September.

WANTED,

A Vessel of about 70 Tons; any Person having such a one to sell may apply to HENRY LLOYD, at Warehouse No. 5, on the Long-Wharff. *Where may be had*,

A few Hogsheads of choice *Antigua* RUM.

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT 250,000 of choice *Kennebeck* SHINGLES, cheap for Cash—Enquire of Edes and Gill.

Choice *New Flour*, and Bar Iron,

To be Sold at the lowest Rates for Cash or short Credit,

By John Cushing, *&* Co.

At their Sugar-House in Back Street, a little below the Mill-Bridge, Boston.——Where they sell as usual, best double, single and some Refined Lump and Brown Sugars —and Molasses cheap for Cash. (Jul.31.6w.)

James Joan, *(Teacher of Instrumental Music and of the French Language, behind Mr.* Barber's *Insurance Office, North-End,)* Begs Leave to acquaint the Public, That he makes and sells, below Sterling Price, Violins, Screw-Bows and Cases, equal in Goodness to the best imported,—He likewise mends at a very reasonable Rate, Violins, Bows, Bass Viols, &c.

All Persons indebted to the Estate of *Frances Bowles*, Widow, deceas'd, are desired to make speedy Payment; and those that have any Demands on said Estate, to bring in their Accounts to *Jonathan Williams* and *William Holmes*, Executors, that they may be adjusted and paid.

N. B. Said Executors have to sell a House belonging to said Estate, situate in Hanover-Street, near the Orange-Tree, consisting of Two Tenements.

THE Estate of Mr. *John Smith*, late of *Boston*, Merchant, deceas'd, being rendered Insolvent, and Six Months further being allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts.—The Commissioners appointed by the Hon. *Thomas Hutchinson*, Esq; Judge of Probate for the County of *Suffolk*, to receive and examine said Claims—Give Notice that they shall attend said Service at the British Coffee-House in *Boston*, on the second Tuesday of *August* next and the second Tuesdays of the Five following Months, from Six to Nine o'Clock, P.M.

Boston, *July* 31, 1769.

ALL Persons having Demands on, or indebted to, the Estate of CALEB DANA, Esq; late of *Cambridge*, deceas'd, are desired to make Payment, and bring in their Accounts, to the Subscribers, Executors of the last Will of said Deceased. PHOEBE DANA,

Cambridge, *July* 20, 1769. GEORGE DANA.

THE Commissioners appointed to receive and examine the Claims of the several Creditors to the Estate of *Peter Doyle*, late of *Boston*, Mariner, deceas'd represented Insolvent—Give Notice that they shall attend said Service at the British Coffee-House in King-Street, on the second Thursday in the Six following Months, from 6 to 9 o'Clock, P. M. *July* 28, 1769.

Stray'd from the Pasture of *Thomas Welsh* of *Charlestown*, on Thursday last, a short thick Roan Horse, about Six or Seven Years old, Paces chiefly. Whoever will bring him to said *Welsh*, shall have Two Dollars Reward, and necessary Charges paid, by

THOMAS WELSH.

Charlestown, *July* 29, 1769.

Whereas Twelve Months have already been allowed the Creditors to the Estate of *Nathaniel Wheelwright*, late of *Boston*, Esq; deceased, intestate (represented insolvent) to bring in their Claims, and the Time being elapsed, and the whole of said Claims not being rendered during said Term: This is to notify said Creditors, that a further Term of Six Months is allowed by the honorable THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Esq; Judge of Probates for the Country of *Suffolk*, to bring in their Claims to the Commissioners, who will attend said Service at the British Coffee-House on every Wednesday Evening, from six to nine o'clock, during said Term.

Boston, *July* 27, 1769.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of Mr. *Thomas Webb*, late of *Boston*, Merchant, deceas'd, intestate, are desired to bring in their Accounts to Mr. *James Perkins*, Merchant, Administrator on said Estate.

The Estate of Mr. *Thomas Webb*,

late of *Boston*, Merchant, deceas'd, being rendered Insolvent, and Six Months allowed the Creditors to bring in their Claims and prove their Debts.——The Commissioners appointed by the Hon. *Thomas Hutchinson*, Esq; Judge Probates for the County of *Suffolk*, to receive and examine said Claims.—Give Notice that they will attend said Service at the British Coffee-House in *Boston*, on the first Thursday in the Six following Months from Six to Nine o'Clock, P. M.

Boston, *July* 29*th*, 1769.

LOST last Commencement-Day, between Judge Foxcroft's and Charlestown-Neck, a Lawn Apron, and double Lawn Ruffles, ty'd up in a white Handkerchief: Whoever will bring them to the Printers hereof, shall be rewarded for their Trouble.

COCOA & GREEN COFFEE.

A Few Casks Cocoa and Green Coffee, to be Sold cheap for Cash, on Minot's T.

—German Steel.—

BEST Heart and Club German Steel, to be sold by HARBOTTLE DORR, at his Shop in Union-Street: Also choice English Steel, *Nails* of all Sorts, with a good Assortment of Iron-mongery, Brazier, Pewter and Ship-Chandlery Ware, &c. &c.

N. B. A few *Nova-Scotia* Grindstones.

☞ Cash for old *Pewter*.

To be Sold on reasonable Terms,

A HOUSE at the South-End,

Now occupied by Mr. *Samuel Cookson*, Opposite Mr. *Church's* Vendue-House, Very suitable for a Shop-keeper: Any Person minded to Purchase, may apply to

DANIEL HUBBARD.

WILLIAM HILL, *Baker*,

Next Door to Doctor *Clark's*, North-End, *Boston*,

HAS a Quantity of good Newfoundland Bread,—— Also good Ship Bread of all Sorts—The best of Water Bread and Crackers in Kegs, very cheap. Any Gentleman having Wheat or Flour to bake up into Bread, shall have it done with the greatest Dispatch. Said *Hill* will sell or bake for Merchants, as cheap as any Baker in Boston or Charlestown.

WANTED, an honest English or Dutch Boy, 11 or 12 Years old, who shall be well instructed 'till 14, when he will be fit to go to an Apprenticeship, And to be sold at Public Vendue, if not sold before at private Sale, (for want of Employ) on Thursday the 24th of August next, at One o'Clock, P. M.

An able-bodied Negro Boy, between 19 & 20 Years old, has had the Small-Pox, can do any Business Indoors or out, would make an excellent Sailor (to which Life he inclines,) and pretty well understands the Business of, is expert with his Gun; he also understands something of the Cooper's Business, is very good temper'd, would suit a Gentleman of the Navy or Army. Inquire of the Printers.

Best *RUSSIA* DUCK.

TO be Sold at Store No. 12, the South Side of the Town Dock, best RUSSIA DUCK.

ALL Persons indebted to, or that have any Demands on the Estate of *John Mears*, late of *Roxbury*, Leather-Dresser, deceas'd, are desired to bring in their Accounts to *James Mears*, jun. Administrator, or *Abigail Mears*, Administratrix, on said Estate, in Order for a Settlement.

TO BE LETT,

A HOUSE, containing two Rooms and a Kitchen on a Floor, three Chambers, and has a Yard and Garden. Inquire of Capt. Noah Dogget, near Bull's Wharff for further Particulars.

A Wet Nurse with a good young Breast of Milk, about 10 Miles from Boston, would take a Child to suckle. Enquire of Edes and Gill.

To be sold cheap for Cash,

A Good Oak Frame, now ready to raise, 50 Feet long, three Stories high, well proportioned, and is equal to any Weight for Strength. For further Particulars, inquire of Samuel Packard at Milton.

One or Two Hundred Pounds is wanted, for which good Security will be given. Enquire of the Printers.

Just Published, and to be sold by the Printers hereof;

(Price 4s. 8d.)

THE

APPEAL DEFENDED;

OR

The proposed *American Episcopate* VINDICATED,

IN ANSWER to the Objections and Misrepresentations of Dr. Chauncy, and others.

By THOMAS BRADBURY CHANDLER, D. D.

"There are some Spirits in the World, who, unless they are in actual Possession of Despotism themselves, are daily haunted with the Apprehension of being subject to it in others; and who seem to speak and act under the strange Persuasion, that every Thing short of Persecution against what they dislike, must terminate in the Prosecution of themselves."

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

A Lock pick'd and Sundries stolen out of a new House near the Fortification, at the South End of Boston last Thursday Night, viz. 2 Broad Axes, 4 Saws, and sundry other Carpenter's Tools, one Ax mark'd SP the Maker's Name, the other RG, and then with a Punch EH, one Saw with XXX on the fore-side of the Handle. Whoever will secure the Thief or Thieves, so that he or they may be bro't to Justice, and the Owners receive their Tools again, shall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, paid by

ROBERT PIERPOINT.

RAN-away from his Master, Capt. Henry Herrick, of Beverley, on Wednesday the 19th of July Instant, a Negro Servant, named James, about 21 Years of Age, a stout, lusty, well-made Fellow, about 5 Feet 9 Inches high: Had on when he went away, a short green Ratteen Jacket double-breasted without Sleeves, a Pair of dark Woolen Breeches patched on each Knee with a black Stocking, blue Yarn Stockings, large Brass-Buckles in his Shoes, a white Shirt, and a Bilboa mill'd Cap. Whoever takes up said Fellow, and will return him to his Master in Beverly, or confine him in any of his Majesty's Goals, shall have EIGHT DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by me HENRY HERRICK,

Beverly, July 21, 1769.

All Masters of Vessels and others, are hereby caution'd against harbouring, concealing or carrying off said Fellow, as they would avoid the Penalty of the Law.

BROWN SUGARS

Just Imported, and to be sold cheap for Cash only, by

BENJAMIN ANDREWS, jun.

Opposite the Swing-Bridge;

Who sells also,

New-England Rum, Philadelphia superfine and common Flour, Ship Bread, race and ground ginger, copperas, allum, redwood, logwood, brimstone, Lisbon salt, jar oyl, felt hats, wool cards, sheetings, crown soap, Iron hollow ware, tar, oakham, and a parcel of small well assorted lignum vitæ.

Best Sperma Ceti Candles,

Warranted Pure,

MADE AND SOLD by JOHN LANGDON in *Fleet-Street*, above HANCOCK's *Wharf*, near the *Old North Meeting House*. He also sells the *best Refin'd Sperma Ceti Oil* by the Barrel. Best *Tallow Candles* mould and dipp'd, and Bayberry Wax Candles. ALL *as low as they can be had at any Place in Town*.

UMBRILLOES

Made and Sold by ISAAC GREENWOOD, Turner, at his Shop in Foreſtreet, next Door to Dr. *Clark's*, North-End, *Boston*, at the following Prices, *Viz.*

NEAT Mahogany Frames tip'd with Ivory or Brass Ferrils at 40*s.* Old Tenor, an Inferior Sort at 30*s.* a Piece, and cheaper by the Dozen; neat Lutestring or Mantua Silk Umbrilloes at 4 Dollars, Persian Dittoes from 2 to 3 Dollars a Piece. Those Ladies whose Ingenuity, Leisure and Oeconomy leads them to make their own, may have them cut out by buying the Sticks or Frames of him. Ladies that choose them made, may have them done on reasonable Terms.

N. B. Gentlemen may be supply'd with neat Hickery Walking Sticks, with Ivory or Bone Heads, Fifes, Billiard Balls, and Tacks, and many other Things in the Turner's Way, cheap for Cash. (M.29.6w.

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Richard Smith,

At his Store in KING-STREET,

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Manufactured by *Daniel Jenckes* & Com'y at *Providence*, *(warranted pure, and free from any Adulteration.)*

N.B. At the above Store may be had, an Assortment of ENGLISH GOODS, GUN-POWDER.

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